PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	15th April
M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	E. E. Gordon	22nd "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5887	W. Wheler	6th May.
CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E Martin	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
CLYDE	4099	C. Dnney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	6193	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Witmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 675
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,256	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,367	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,655 tons, on the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

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HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8 ; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30 ; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14 ; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8 ; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30 ; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24 ; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1lb. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-8 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, For Bombay Education Society Boys' School a 5th MASTER. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem, with Board. Apply with copies of testimonials to HONY. SECRETARY B. E. S. Schools, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED, a COMPETENT READER for a daily paper. Apply to "A.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an intelligent Parsee or Portuguese CLERK, able to correspond well in English and having experience of Mill Office routine work. Apply "212," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, 1st and 2nd FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 22, 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, occupied by Messrs. Lyon and Co. Apply to SHETH MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sutar Chawl.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdock and Co., In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 180—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"We were exceedingly comfortable in every way. The Table arrangements were particularly good and the cooking far above the average. It is the most comfortable hotel we have been to in India. W. H. J. St—fd., Major, Sind Horse.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Gr-en, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., use in the Manufacture of their Cues, the best Ebony procurable, and seasoned English ash, they are well balanced, and hand made. Price Lists, Free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 106 BAGS OF SINGAPORE COFFEE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 13 warehouse, Prince's Dock, by order of Sha Runchordas Pursotum, and on account and at the risk of Thakar Pragjee Valabdas.

Ex s. s. Peshawar 33 bags marked, V T C-B 106 bags Singapore
Do do 11 do V T C-A pore Coffee
Do Pekin 32 do V T C-B weighed and
Do Hydarpes 34 bags marked, P V.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, Opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co. substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of sisogle and double mirror door almirav, hallstands, easy-chairs, pair of bile-a-brac sofas with cheval glasses, revolving top office tables with pigeon holes, drawing room chiffonoers and cabinets, dumbwaiters, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view this afternoon.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gas Works bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, brass bound mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of S. WELLINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also household furniture of the Hon'ble Justice Louis P. Russell, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, glass and crockeryware, whatnots writting and dinning tables, sideboards, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau, in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong bag Arab, quiet in harness
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand office shigram, in very good order.
4 brand-new gentleman's Relay bicycle.
1 brand-new lady's Relay bicycle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Bicycles, Cameras, Phonographs etc., etc., ADVERTISED to be sold THIS DAY, By order of C. A. Turner Esqr. Receiver in Suit No. 57 of 1899. Percy F. Fisher vs. Thorwald Ellerson, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist, and other articles, etc.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets, dhooties, nainsooks, etc.

On account of the concerned—
3 bales grey T cloth.
2 " " shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF G. PEPPERELL DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Jeeva Noormahomed—
P M C-D.—117 bales grey pepperell drills.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Esmail Hajee Mahomed—
P M C-D.—11 bales grey pepperell drills.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal.
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1837.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1845.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 21 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. WARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67 Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds,

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1885.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajt Street, Chowkla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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Secretary.

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Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Hempart Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Account for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1898.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the following Numbers aggregating Rs. 600 are MISSING in transmission between PUBLI and KUMTA. A Reward of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) will be paid to the person who finds them and presents them to the undersigned.

100	G 30	No.	52,246	Madras.
100	CA 4	No.	48,060	Do.
100	G	No.	63,496	Do.
100	G 30	No.	24,221	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	38,306	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	59,185	Do.

PANDURANG ANNA PAI KUMTA,
Cotton Broker or Dalal, at Hubli, Dt. Dharwar.

Hubli, 5th April 1899.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway System for one year, commencing from the 1st July 1899, and should be for all Charges, including Delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to Noon on the 20TH MAY, 1899, and should be addressed to the Auditor of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed "TENDERS for PRINTING."

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22ND MAY, 1899.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes, or by Postal Order as Earnest Money (Cheques will not be accepted), which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted Contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 and also all other informat on and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 6th April, 1899.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY and COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, or Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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BUNGALOW
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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	429½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	285
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	0	Nil	345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	421
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,940
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	615
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
Colmbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	2½	625xD
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	445
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	260
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	865
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhuri Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	445
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	25	460
Hingangat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	700
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	170
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	660
Jubilee Mills Co.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,00	dvd Rs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Loopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	369
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidaspinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,850
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,280
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld.					
Amaoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	92½
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,775
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	Rs 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	975
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs10	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	322½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	657½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	365
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	215	—
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	102 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoll Prose Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	155
Hanuman	240	450	450	Rs 60	495
Mahava Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr o	215
Mahim apure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	390
Munmar M	700	250	all	35	215
New Borar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	590
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	189½
Prince of Wales.	150	600	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	7	33	340x1
Sassoon	600	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sirf	400	1,000	750	20	400xd
Stab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil,	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	21
Volkart		000		Rs75	1090
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	160
Back Bay Reclm	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	900	5,900
Co. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,490
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	160	100	dvd 4	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	50	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	970
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	367
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvd Rs10	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p 16	330
Empiroof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp's, Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	20	195
Leroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs32	485
Speedy & Co.	2,000	100	100	6	
Treasher & Co.	2,000	200	200	8	1,000
Thacker & Co.,	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	100	Rs. 15	27xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 0-4m., 0-50s. Low water, 6-3m., 6-40s.

Examination of Articled Clerks to Solicitors commences.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

David Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.

Standard Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.

The Church Missionary Society, Centenary meeting, Girgaum Church, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chinde, Lamu, Daressalam, and Mombasas, per extra s. s. Sindhana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Friday.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Lawada, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday.

A POOR BOYS' SCHOOL.—Yesterday morning, at Chikalwady, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who presided on the occasion, turned the first sod for a building to be erected for a Poor Boys' School in that locality. Mr. Damodher Gordhandas Sukhudwalla has generously contributed Rs 5,000 towards the building, which is to be after Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, Professor Velinker, late of the Wilson College, is to be the honorary secretary for the institution.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Abdul Gunni, a Mahomedan fitter, aged thirty years, employed on board the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peshawar, was, on Monday, working in the fore 'tween deck of the vessel, when he accidentally fell into No. 3 lower hold, and was killed on the spot. He was carried on to the deck. The deceased had no business to go to, as he was working in the fore 'tween deck. His head was fractured. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, when the Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Dadar, touching the death of Bhawker Dadaji, aged sixty years. The deceased was a carpenter, and resided at Dadur. On Monday, deceased went to a well close to his house to draw water. He got on a persian wheel over the well, and was fastening a chatty, when the wheel suddenly turned and he fell into the well. He did not know how to swim, and before any assistance could reach him he was drowned. His body was removed from the well by the police. The Jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

BURGLARY AT MINT ROAD.—Dwarkadas Gopaldas, a muccadum, residing at Mint Road, Fort, has made a report to the police that during the absence of himself and family from house, on Monday last, his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,753, stolen. The entrance into the house was alleged to have been effected by the lock being forced and the door lifted off the hinges. On an examination of the place, it appeared that the door could not have been lifted off the hinges whilst closed and the lock bore no marks of having been tampered with, except that the key is a fixture, it evidently having been forced round.

BURIED AT SEA.—On Monday afternoon, Constable Chambers, of the Harbour Police, received information from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, that the dead body of a man had been washed ashore on the south of Butcher's Island. The police officer proceeded to the spot and had the body towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. The body appeared to be of Mahomedan name and age unknown. It was tied up in a piece of gunny bag and cotton sheet, and had evidently been buried at sea. There were no marks of violence on the body. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Bori Bunder police station, when the Jury returned an open verdict, with a rider that it had been apparently buried at sea.

A FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, in view of the body of Parvatee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years. The deceased was the wife of a clerk in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and resided with her husband at Bhoiwada, Parel. On the 17th March last, deceased was engaged in cooking meals, when her saree caught fire from the fire-place. She sustained extensive burns all over the body. She was treated at home until the 27th idem, when as her condition grew worse, she was removed by her husband to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was found that the burns had become unhealthy. She was detained under treatment, but her condition showed no symptoms of improvement, and she died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. L. H. Blomenstock, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Noel and Richards, was charged with assaulting Abbaji Venkatesh, a clerk to Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey and Cama, solicitors. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. The complainant stated that on the 21st ultimo he went to serve a notice addressed to Carr and Co. on Messrs. Noel and Richards, their agents, when Mr. Blomenstock told him to take the notice to Gowalia Tank. He stated that his business was to serve the notice, and Mr. Blomenstock might do what he pleased. While he was leaving the office, the accused came suddenly from behind, seized him by the throat, pushed him down the stairs, and kicked him. It was stated on behalf of the defence that Messrs. Noel and Richards were no longer agents for Messrs. John Carr & Co. Complainant was told this, and asked to take the letter to the proper address. He refused to do so, and flung the letter in Mr. Blomenstock's face. He was then ordered to leave, but would not go. He was seized and pushed down the stairs. Mr. Sealy submitted that his client was entitled to do this as complainant was a trespasser. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he believed Mr. Blomenstock's story, which was borne out by the two independent witnesses, Messrs. Badshah and Underwood. Mr. Blomenstock was entitled to turn the man out of the office because of his conduct, and it did not appear that he had used more force than was necessary. The accused was acquitted.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Brewin charged Mr. N. N. De Vida with knowingly or negligently omitting to take order with an animal in his possession sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life or grievous hurt from such animal. Maina, a Hindu woman, stated that, on Monday morning, a Parsee engaged her to carry some things to the Cooperage. As she got there the accused's dog came from behind and bit her on the back of her thigh and tore her saree. Mukti, a sweeper, said that, on Sunday morning, while she was sweeping on the Cooperage, the same dog rushed out of a tent and bit her. The accused stated that the dog was perfectly quiet and he never knew it to bite anyone. Mr. Brewin said the dog had once attempted to bite him also. Inspector Manley, who conducted the prosecution, complained that within the last six days the dog had bitten four different persons. In convicting the accused, the Magistrate remarked that it was a fortunate circumstance that it was a healthy dog and his bite would probably have no bad consequences, but still it must be kept under proper control. Under the Civil Law a dog was allowed to have his first bite, but after that his master was liable to damages. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 15, out of which he awarded to Maina and Mukti Rs. 5 each as compensation. Mr. Manley inquired if the Court would make any order as regarded the dog, which was brought before the Court. The Magistrate said that he would not order his destruction as he did not appear to be a dangerous one, but would ask the accused to keep him under proper control. The accused said that if found necessary he would himself destroy the dog.

DEATH OF AN ADVOCATE OF DAMAUN.—It is with regret we have to record the death of the Second Assistant Judge of the District Court of Damaun, Mr. Graciano da Cunha, which took place on Monday morning. Mr. Graciano da Cunha was the youngest son of the late Mr. Avelino da Cunha, an eminent advocate, who had a very large practice in Damaun for a number of years. He was president of the Municipal Corporation and owned two villages. Mr. Graciano received his education in Damaun and passed his examination and was admitted as an Advocate in Goa about ten years ago. After practising for two or three years in Damaun, he sought a larger field in Mozambique, where, though he acquired a pretty good practice, the climate of the place did not agree with his health, and he had to return in 1896 to Damaun, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice. In recognition of his talents, the High Court of Goa, only a few months ago, nominated him as second Substitute or Assistant Judge. The Cunha family house is situate on, the verge of the Dhamanganga River, in Lower Damaun, and was always considered as one of the most healthy places in Damaun. A few days ago, however, five servants of the family were attacked with plague, one after another. Subsequently Mr. Graciano's, unmarried sister aged, about 25, was attacked, next a girl of seven or eight years, then Mr. Graciano's mother, and lastly Mr. Graciano himself. Of these nine persons attacked, four of the servants succumbed and the fifth is lying in a precarious state. The girl and Miss Cunha, who were under the special care and treatment of the Plague Commissioner (Dr. Virlato Pinto), are convalescent, but are extremely weak. Mr. Graciano's mother died on the 8th instant, and notwithstanding the exertions of Dr. Fernandes and his own brother, Dr. Claudiano da Cunha, Mr. Graciano da Cunha breathed his last, at the age of 31 years. He leaves four brothers occupying high positions, two sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

BOMBAY YARN IN THE CHINA MARKET. A TRADE MARK CASE.

R. D. SASSOON AND CO. VS. THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

His lordship resumed the hearing of the case. The plaintiffs claimed that it might be declared that the defendants' label B on the bundles of yarn complained of is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label on their bundles of yarn and that the defendants might be restrained from exporting to China or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any yarn packed in bundles having affixed thereon the defendants' labels or any labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label A; and that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all their said labels. Plaintiffs further asked for damages for an account of profits, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Branson instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

Nowrojee Cawasjee, examined by Mr. Branson, said he was the secretary in the defendants' office. In January 1896 the plaintiffs purchased 300 bales of yarn from the defendants. Those were the documents (produced) signed by the witness on behalf of the company. Those were bales of 20s; and 100 were taken in February; 100 in March; and 100 in April. Witness knew the pink ticket that was discussed in court. There was no other coloured ticket at the time for the China market. The broker, when he made the contract, always said for which market the goods were wanted. When the market was not specified, it was understood to be the China market. In July 1897, Damodar Lukhmidas signed the contract for 150 bales to be shipped to China. These were paid for in January and February 1897. Witness here identified the several labels used by the defendants on their yarn. Before purchases were completed samples were always supplied if the broker asked for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: When we sent our tickets to the Millowners' Association, some of them were objected to. We did use some of the tickets nevertheless. The white ticket was never used. I say so because the broker never asked me to use the white ticket. The mill manager, Mr. Bradbury, determined what ticket was to be put on a bale. When a purchaser asks me for putting on a particular ticket, I instruct the mill manager accordingly.

Do you still export yarn to China?—Yes.

Just at present the trade in yarn to China is very brisk?—It is very bad indeed. We have exported no yarn for the last month or so. In January 1895, we sold 1350 bales to China, of which 550 were 20s under the pink ticket. (Witness next gave the total of exports for other months.) The falling-off in the trade in 1897 might have been due to the plague and to new mills starting in China and Japan.

Was not there a difficulty in finding mill hands in 1897 to work the mills with?—Yes, to a certain extent.

Witness, continuing, said: The Pabaney Mills belong to Carrimbhoy Ebrahim.

Mr. John F. Bradbury, the manager of the defendants' mills, said he knew they had sold yarn to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon. The usual China tickets were affixed to the 600 bales sold. They were 20s. They called their China ticket "two men and a coin." Besides this ticket, there was a small yellow ticket inside the bundle. In the Lukhmidas Mill bundles, they put the yellow ticket inside the bundles; but witness would not swear with regard to the Damoder Mills. Witness had never been to China.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I am prepared to swear that the pink ticket was affixed to the bales sent to China. I must have seen them put on the bales.

Have you a particular recollection of seeing the tickets put on to any one of these 600 bales?—Yes.

Do you take particular care to see that the yellow ticket is put on only to 20s?—Yes.

And yet you are not prepared to say whether it is put on the bundles?—I am not.

Jadowjee Sunderjee, examined by Mr. Branson, said he was a delivery clerk in the defendants' mills, and remembered sales of defendants' yarn to the plaintiffs. They were bales of 20s. Witness made the delivery of the bales with pink tickets. It was the ordinary ticket employed by the company. There was also a small yellow ticket with the bundles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I loaded the carts, but don't know where the goods went to. When the docks are closed, the bales are taken to the godowns. When the bales are sold, they are ready for exportation. They are tied up in gunnies with iron hoops. The tickets are put not on the gunnies, but on the bundles.

Chotooial Anandjee, a clerk of the defendants, knew the pink ticket used by the defendants. When the mills began working, Mr. Lukhmidas told witness to find out some China pictures. Witness found in the office an old bundle of pictures, out of which Mr. Lukhmidas selected a picture. In place of the Chinese letters, witness was told to put the Queen's head. Witness desired Cullianjee Hunsraj, a mehta, to attend to the work. He got a drawing made by a lithographer; which was subsequently sent to Mr. Lukhmidas for approval. Instructions were given to the lithographer to print the tickets in different colours according to different counts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I was in court yesterday all day.

Mr. Lowndes: Notwithstanding you were told twice to leave the court.

Witness: There was a proof of my evidence taken down by my solicitors before yesterday.

Mr. Lowndes asked for the proof; but Mr. Branson said he had none.

Witness, continuing, said Vussonjee Damodar, a director of the mill, took him to the shop of a Chinaman in Kalbadevi Road in order to have an engraving made. Witness did not know the Chinaman before; and paid him nothing. The proof was shown to Mr. Lukhmidas for his approval. The pictures were burnt by order of Mr. Lukhmidas last year. Witness could not say who selected the colours for the pictures.

Cullianjee Hunsraj, in examination by Mr. Branson, said he was cashier to the defendants. Chotalal brought a picture to witness from the seth and told witness to get one printed, substituting a Queen's head for the Chinese letters in the centre of the picture. It was a picture on old China paper. There were colours on the picture. Witness handed the picture to Cortez and told him to give him a proof with instructions to put the words "Damoder Lukhmidas Mill Company" in Gujerates, English, and Chinese characters. Cortez gave the proof to witness, and he shewed it to Lukhmidas, who gave the orders for printing the tickets. Witness selected the colours for the different tickets.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes at some length. He said that, on the proof put into his hands, there was not another ticket (a yellow ticket) three days ago. If Chotalal said he saw the yellow ticket three days ago, he was wrong. Witness did not see it on the proof three days ago. He did not remember what kind of ticket it was.

Did you give a proof of your evidence before the trial began?—No witnesses.

You have given no proof down to this moment of what you were going to say?—No.

Mr. Branson said that was his case.

Mr. Lowndes said he would put in rebuttal portions of the evidence taken on commission. The learned counsel read the evidence in dicated by him.

Mr. Lowndes, in replying on behalf of the plaintiffs said it was of great importance to his clients to have the question of this trade mark settled, for they were very large exporters of Bombay yarn. This was a *bona fide* suit; for the user and their right to the ticket were admitted. The learned counsel said he must go at some length into the law, for his learned friend had ventured to dig a pit in front of the court, into which he hoped the court would fall. He relied upon the doctrine in Millington vs. Fox, a doctrine which was exploded exactly fifty years ago. Mr. Lowndes then cited the recent cases in point, upon which he relied. It ought to have been shewn in this case that there was no fraudulent intention in using the label. Directly notice was given to the defendants, they ought to have ceased using the trade mark; but instead of doing so, they persisted in their wrong-doing, i.e., selling their own goods as the goods of another. Fraudulent intention in the defendants was not necessary, but fraud on the public it was necessary to show in order to succeed in a matter like this. Imposition on the public was the only element necessary in order to entitle a plaintiff to restrain the defendant from selling his goods under the former's trade mark. Here the notice was given in March 1896; and yet the defendants had been going on in their wrong-doing until this moment. In cases of trade mark, according to one authority, nothing was more necessary to show than that the trade mark had been taken, that is imitated. The result of these authorities was perfectly clear, that it was not necessary for the plaintiffs to prove that there was an intention on the part of the defendants to copy the ticket. If they could prove actual intention, it was not necessary for them to prove probability to deceive the public. It was established by the evidence that the plaintiffs' goods were sold and known as "Hu Web" and the goods had come from the ticket to be known as "Hu Web." This was admitted even by the defendants' own witnesses. There was such an identity between the plaintiffs' and the defendants' goods, according to one witness, that the one denoted the other. Another witness said that the moment a country-purchaser saw the label of the defendants, he would say it was "Hu Web." Mr. Lowndes therefore said that there was a complete identification. No doubt, as was said by one of the witnesses, the country-purchaser at first goes by the quality of the goods, and when the quality becomes well known, he buys only by the label. To the plea that the country-purchasers were very acute, the only answer the learned counsel would give was, why, then, use the trade marks and why go to the trouble and expense of imitating them? What the plaintiffs complained of was, not the 16s or the 20s but only the imitation of the device of "Hu Web." It was the design which the plaintiffs wanted to protect. The second main point was, whether the defendants' ticket was so like the plaintiffs' as to make the defendants' goods to be taken for the plaintiffs'? It was not only a possibility, but a probability of deception, of which the plaintiffs complained. In not one of the big cases cited was there an attempt made to get the evidence of the people who were ultimately deceived. The evidence called was that of experts only. It was not possible to get at the evidence of persons ultimately deceived, who never cared to

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
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PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

THERE was an advance of 1-8 per cent in Consols yesterday in London, to 110 11-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent higher, at 102 ; and Paris Exchange on London moved up 1-2 centime, to 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 115 1-2 ; but Rupee Securities remained at £67 1-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 27 3-8d. per oz. ; while in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 5-8 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 33s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a dull market ; for Linseed, 35 3-4 s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales ; Imports, *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged ; but American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 19-64d. per lb. for April delivery, and 3 5-16d. for August-September. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb. ; July Futures were 2 points lower, at 5·92 cents, and October 3 points, at 5·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts.....	11,000	10,000	5,000
Two days' do.	22,000	24,000	14,000
Since 1st September ...	7,043,000	7,993,000	6,303,000

Locally, the Cotton market continues dull in tone with a small demand. Exporters to-day bought 800 bales, and the Mills 200 bales. For "Good" Broach, May delivery, Rs. 134 per candy was quoted.

WHEAT is dull and unchanged, with a small business passing.

SEEDS.—The market is easier, and prices are 1 anna lower.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,519 bales.
Wheat	23,444 cwts.
Linseed	10,77 "
Rapeseed	22,208 "
Gingellyseed	4,934 "
Poppyseed	3,891 "
Castorseed	2,965 "
Rice	20,246 "

FREIGHTS are a firm market. A line for April loading was done at 14s. 6d., to 15s. 6d. per ton, and another for May at 14s. to 15s. 6d. to Dunkirk and other ports.

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, at which latter rate a moderate amount changed hands, for April delivery. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 5-32d was quoted, at which, however, there was no business reported. At closing the market was quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet to-day at 101 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 1-8 for the settlement.

SHARES continue neglected. Central India Mills are Rs. 15 higher, and Currimbhoy Rs. 5 lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
5½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

RAILWAY RETURNS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 25th March, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,056	947	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	51,559	47,708	3,851	...	54,503	...
Goods	98,735	75,430	23,305	...	1,40,053	...
Other earnings	10,367	9,520	84	...	1,825	...
Total for week	1,60,721	1,32,658	28,033	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	18,81,186	16,86,802	...	...	1,93,384	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Traffic for the week	76,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	477	9	651
For previous 10 weeks of half year,	8,73,012	22,77,225	30,393	31,80,576
Total for 11 weeks ..	9,49,012	24,97,225	34,339	34,80,576
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	45,765	1,84,100	2,056	2,31,933
Per mile of Ry. do.	98	399	5	503
Total to corresponding date do.	6,01,239	21,31,611	49,638	27,85,518

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 63,068
Ditto to date ..... " 6,95,058

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th March 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,31,000	2,95,000	7,000	4,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	176	4	259
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	12,34,153	34,57,743	59,617	47,51,516
Total for 12 weeks ...	13,65,153	37,52,746	66,617	51,84,516
Comparison. Total of corresponding week of	1,03,062	2,46,985	4,749	3,59,796
	65	147	3	215
	10,52,222	32,51,069	56,719	43,60,010

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 73,204
Do. to date ..... " 8,24,506

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	18	17	...	35
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	3,601	4,819	13	8,433
Total for 12 weeks.	3,901	5,119	13	9,033
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	120	445	3	568
Per mile of Ry. do.	7	26	...	33
Total to corresponding date do. ..	1,592	4,995	103	6,694

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 32
Ditto to date ..... " 2,339

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGUILAR—On Easter Sunday, at Sakri, B N W Ry, the wife of J C Aguilar, of a daughter.

FOX—April 7, at "Dulce Domum" 3, Budge Budge Road, the wife of H G Fox, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HADOW—LUND—April 6, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev E M Hadow, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev C T Winckley, Chaplain of Shillong, Malcolm Macgregor Hadow, second son of the Rev C E Hadow, Rector of East Barnet, Herts, to Constance Mary, only daughter of Ellis Lund, Esq, of the West shillong.

DEATH.

LAING—At the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, suddenly, Emma Elizabeth, wife of David A Laing, Roupeacherra Tea Estate, Cachar.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1899.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of similar associations in France, Germany and America, a Society of Comparative Legislation was recently formed in England under the presidency of the late Lord Herschell. The Council and the Executive Committee contain, in addition to many English legal luminaries, including the Lord Chancellor and Lord Russell of Killowen, names specially familiar to us in India—Lord Dufferin, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Raymond West, Lord Reay, Mr. T. Raleigh, the new Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, and Mr. Whitley Stokes. If to these we add Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Empire-builder, Mr. James Bryce, Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Master of the Rolls, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Welby, Lord Thring, we have cited sufficient to show that the Society for Comparative Legislation is a very notable Society indeed. It has been admittedly a matter of surprise that no such society had hitherto been formed in the British Empire, which in India and its Colonies and Dependencies has an amazing variety of systems of law, many of them subsisting side by side. In India, the Penal Code embodies English Common and Statutory Law, clarified by scientific jurists of great capacity, and amalgamated with the enactments of the Indian Legislatures, while Hindu and Mahomedan laws co-exist and influence each other on many important points. In the Colonies and other possessions French, Roman, Dutch and Spanish laws survive. Here undoubtedly is to be found an immense field for the energies of a Society of Comparative Legislation. The Privy Council is the Court of Appeal from all the tribunals administering these different systems of law. In the statement issued when the Society was founded, it was observed that in a single year the Privy Council may be called upon to consider questions of constitutional law of moment to all civilised countries, cases dependent on Hindu or Mahomedan law, on texts of the Digest, on the Ordinances of Louis XIV., on the Coutume de Paris, or other portions of the old customary Law of France before the Revolution, or on the ancient customs of Normandy—facts which suggest the reflection that it is somewhat remarkable that there should not have long ago been founded a Society for the scientific study and comparison of the very diverse laws brought before the Appellate Court of the Colonies and possessions of the British Empire.

On the Continent and in America, where there is no such vast field for their operations, societies of the kind have long been busy. In France the advantage of ascertaining systematically the course of foreign legislation, the late M. Dufaure and the Ministry of Justice established a Commission to collect and arrange information as to foreign laws. In the British Empire there are sixty legislatures. There is no modern book treating adequately of the systems of law in force in Her Majesty's dominions. The United States has nearly fifty Legislatures, each of them dealing with much the same problems as those occupying the sixty in British territory. Experiments on an infinite variety of subjects are continually in progress in more than a hundred legislative bodies in English-speaking countries. These legislatures show a great tendency to assimilate general principles. The colonies borrow not only the principle, but even the form of many English Statutes. The United Kingdom returns the compliment by borrowing from the colonies. The colonies borrow from each other and from the United States. The other day, the Indian Legislative Council loaned the very text of the American Act, imposing Countervailing Duties on the importation of bounty-fed sugar. Lord Curzon seems to anticipate that the Imperial Parliament will pass a similar measure based on this Indo-American precedent. Mr. J. M. Maclean evidently shares the belief that this is quite possible, though he deprecates it as involving some undefined peril to the British Constitution. But, as pointed out by the Society for Comparative Legislation, it is not at all uncommon, on the introduction of measures into Parliament, to refer to the laws of other countries. The misfortune has been that hitherto the results of foreign experience are only imperfectly and casually brought before honourable members, and it is quite possible that an English-speaking Legislature may adopt measures—in the belief that they had been successful abroad—which have been abandoned or modified in the countries where they were first enacted. It is, therefore, especially desirable that the experience of other countries should be carefully studied for the guidance of our own. It is certain that legislatures are very imitative. Thirty-six States of this American Union have adopted the Australian ballot system. The transfer of property in land, founded on the register of British Ships at the instance of Mr. Torrens in South Australia, has been adopted in many other colonies, and will be adopted some day in the United Kingdom. The law on Bills of Exchange is practically the same throughout the Colonial Empire and in India. Several Colonies have borrowed their Bankruptcy laws from the English Statutes. Both in South Africa and Ceylon, the Roman Dutch law has been modified by the influence of the English Statute and Common Law. English Mercantile law is, for the most part, that which administered in all the courts of the British Empire and the United States. The modifications in the Common Law necessary to meet the evolutions of modern commerce, are all on practically the same lines. The Society notes, and rejoices in the tendency, especially in commercial legislation, to approximate to English law, "which has spread almost as widely as the English language or literature."

To aid in this good work, committees have been formed, one of which has addressed the Governments of British colonies and dependencies to obtain information as to the existing condition of statute law, and especially as to the modes of preparing and passing Bills, as well as the measures taken to secure uniformity of language, consolidation and codification. It is desired to procure the preparation on a uniform plan of an index of the statute of each Legislature with a view to a General Index of the Legislation of the British Empire. Something of the kind has been done in a Digest of the Laws of the American Union, and it is believed that such an Index would be of use not only to the lawyer, but to the statesman and the student of social progress. India is looked to as affording a limitless field for the work to be undertaken by the Society. For in this country ancient and modern codes co-exist, and customs and usages survive, of which the Western world has only the faintest traces. It is intended to establish branches of the Society in all parts of the Empire, and to secure the co-operation of Governors, Chief Justices and Judges, Chambers of Commerce, the Universities and the Diplomatic and Consular services. It is intended to hold conferences similar to those which take place annually in Germany, Italy, Austria, and Switzerland, to discuss questions of interest to jurists and statesmen. No conferences of this kind have ever taken place in any part of the British Empire. The object in view is practical, not merely academic; to assist and guide the activities of the innumerable legislatures of the Empire, which are rapidly extending into new fields. The Society now publishes through Murray, London, the first number of its Journal, containing many articles of great interest on the Legislation of the British Empire in 1897, with an introduction by Sir Courtenay Ilbert.

WHILE the Act for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee was on the anvil in Bombay, a deputation, including representatives from twenty different municipalities in England, and from the same number of vestries, waited on Mr. Long, the President of the Board of Agriculture, to suggest some way of enlightening the public who buy condensed, separated or skimmed milk. The Food and Drugs Bill now before Parliament will, it is hoped, do much to prevent, not alone adulteration of food, but the substitution of other and less nutritive forms of the same thing being sold under one general name. It is but fair that when a customer asks and pays for new milk, he should get it, and not the fresh but attenuated milk known as "separated." Dr. Smith, of Camberwell, attributed "the swollen and swelling rate of infant mortality in Camberwell to the large amount of this kind of tinned milk used in the neighbourhood. Children reared on it infallibly had rickets. It was mere sophistry to give the name milk to a fluid which had been deprived of the greater portion of its essential fats. He found from examination of this tinned milk that an infant would have to drink sixteen times the quantity of it to obtain the nourishment afforded by new pure milk." One and all of the petitioners expressed the opinion that such milk should not be called milk at all, as it lacked the essential qualities of milk. "Kaseine" was suggested as a truthful and descriptive name, for separated tinned milk contains a shameless quantity of caseine, and an almost imperceptible proportion of the fats abounding in new milk. One medical man from Willesden declared that the poor people who buy the cheap tinned milk pay "nutrition for nutrition" at the rate of about five shillings a quart for milk. Not satisfied with this low fatty condition of the separated milk, the condensers add 50 per cent. of glucose to preserve the milk, and the glucose itself is of an inferior quality, so as to keep the price of this tempting innutritious milk within reach of the poor. The demand formulated to Mr. Long was twofold, either that labels should be affixed to condensed, separated or skimmed milk, informing the buyer "what quantity of milk in the tin would have to be used in order to obtain the benefits desirable from a pint of new English milk," and secondly, that the tins should be labelled "not fit for infants or invalids." Mr. Long did not commit himself to any course. He indicated that the best plan would be to ensure by enactment that the public should know what they were purchasing, but he deprecated compelling a description of separated or tinned milk which would tell the customer that it contained properties it ought not to have and lacked others that it ought to possess. It is to be hoped that some way may be discovered—and adopted—of letting the public know how almost useless is the attempt to rear the infant population of even the robust British race on separated milk. One of the deputation to Mr. Long scorned scientific description, and said the milk was no better than chalk and water. Poor people buy it because it is cheap but poor people do not very often know how to discriminate the amount of nourishment in the neatly tinned milk can. They must be protected by the law, and at least be enabled to know the real nature of the food they buy. The subject is one of great importance, for in London especially tinned milk is the principal food of infants and children. In one suburban district the infant mortality has risen to the murderous figure of 40 in 100, and the Health Officer attributes this appalling proportion of deaths to the general use of separated milk, the parents not being aware that what is left after the removal of the nutritive elements is no longer of any value as food. The farmers have found to their cost that the calves fed on separated milk alone cease to thrive, and die in large numbers of a form of paralysis due to innutrition. The separator has been introduced into India, and has improved the output of butter in quantity and quality, but there is grave reason to fear that separated milk takes the place of new milk to an extent of which the consumer has little idea.

IN an attempt to expose the absurdity of "the extraordinary reactionary measure" passed by the Government of India regarding bounty-fed sugar, a home paper quotes many facts and figures. And when it has given these marvels that it has not only found an excuse for the adoption of the measure, but completely demonstrated the necessity for it. The intention of the writer was to condemn; he does nought but praise it. The reasons of the introduction of the measure were fully explained when it was introduced in the Legislative Council. But the figures compiled with some trouble by our contemporary show the rapid strides made by imported sugar in the past few years. Prior to 1889-90 the imports were trifling, but from that year until the last they were multiplied year by year until the enormous quantity of two and a quarter millions of cwt. was brought in—thrice the amount of seven years ago. In 1890-91 Germany sent to India 709,195 cwt.; in 1895-96 and in 1896-97 the imports of sugar in India from Germany, after having considerably decreased were again between 700,000 and 800,000 cwt. From Austria 31,374 cwt. of sugar were imported in 1890-91; the trade was insignificant in 1893-94 and the two following years, but in 1896-97 it rose to 115,514 cwt. In the next year (1897-98) there was an immense development of the trade, and Germany and Austria together sent into India nearly 2,150,000 cwt. A Manchester contemporary confesses that it is very difficult to state the outturn of sugar with any accuracy, but the figures published, with a Government resolution of the 20th March, 1889, make it approximately one ton of coarse sugar per acre, which if refined would yield about one-third of its weight of refined sugar, so that the sugar production of British India would be about 3,000,000 tons of coarse or 1,000,000 tons of refined sugar, as compared with an import in that year of about 36,000 tons of beet-root sugar. But that year was not one in which the figures will compare on either side, and our contemporary calls out for further information as to why the countervailing duties were necessary. By this time the information has reached England, together with a record of the fact that the Imperial Legislative Council adopted the measure with unanimity.

THE Presidency plague returns this week seem to show the prevalence of the disease in a milder form, for whereas there were 135 more cases, there were 135 fewer deaths, the totals being 2,807 and 2,140 as compared with 2,672 and 2,275. Whilst in Bombay city both attacks and deaths have diminished, in Karachi and Poona cities the figures have gone up. Bombay returns 1,015 and 775 against 1,033 and 899, whilst Karachi gives 356 and 266 against 321 and 213, Poona showing 111 and 91 as compared with 99 and 89. In mofussil districts and Native States there was practically little change during the week. Nasik showed an increase from 79 and 60 to 94 and 79; Kolaba from 48 and 37 to 58 and 48 and Cutch from 141 and 97 to 211 and 151. Belgaum figures fell from 76 and 66 to 36 and 33 and Dharwar from 33 and 36 to 23 and 25. But elsewhere the totals show little fluctuation. Only one new case and one death among Europeans are shown within the period reported upon, the totals among Europeans from the first outbreak being 95 cases and 31 deaths in Bombay and 42 cases and 9 deaths in the mofussil. Of course the term European has been stretched to the utmost limit in this as in every other classification of the population. Europeans and persons of European habits being treated in the so-called European hospitals. The inspection at the railway stations during the week revealed 38 cases, of which 27 proved fatal, bringing the records between October last and the present date to 347 detections and 229 fatal cases. Mofussil returns show 206 villages infected as compared with 210 the previous seven days.

THE Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, on tour, will arrive at Bombay from Karachi on the afternoon of the 13th instant and will leave Bombay for Poona and Mahableshwar from Victoria Terminus by the 10-15 p.m. (local time) passenger train on the same date. The Lieutenant General's arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe, yesterday morning, by the French steamer, Caledonien, were Lady Westland, wife of Sir James Westland, Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, and Miss Westland; Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Chinoy, Private Secretary to the Pasha Begum, widow of the late Sir Asman Jah, and others.

A FRESH village named Kharkuwal, population 220, in the Juliundur district, has been attacked with plague. It is three miles south of the village of Aur. On the 5th instant there were three cases and two deaths at Lodhipur, and one case at Shikopur.

THERE were 89 deaths in Calcutta on Saturday, compared with an average mortality of 75. The total number of plague cases reported on that day was 18, and of deaths 21. Twenty-two suspected cases and twenty-one suspicious deaths were recorded.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, proceeds home by the mail steamer of the 29th instant, on eight months' sick leave. The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, who reverts to the Bar on the arrival of the new Chief Justice in Bombay, will probably be appointed to act as Advocate-General.

A BAND of about 50 Waziris raided the village of Wasna Ram in the Bannu district on the night of the 2nd instant. They seized all the women's jewelry and all the money they could find, and altogether are said to have looted about Rs. 7,700 worth of property.

MR. HARRINGTON, Chief Engineer of the Kalka Simla Railway, arrives at Simla next week, and will make a survey of the proposed line. He then returns to England to consult with the directors of the Company, and the line will be commenced in October.

ORDERS have been issued prohibiting persons from travelling by way of the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district to the fairs at Chintpurni and Guru Gburbhag Singh-ki-Mani held in the Hoshiarpur district, Unatahsil, on the 11th and 12th instant. Persons are also prohibited from travelling to fairs held on the 12th instant at Punch Mangal, Bharta, Namwal, Mahesiana and Samudra in the Garhashankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. The holding of gatherings of people from a distance at these places, which adjoin the plague infected portion of the Jullundur district, would be a distinct danger to the public health.

SEVERAL changes have recently taken place in important posts held by lady doctors under the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Miss Yerbury, M.D., in charge of the Agra Hospital, has proceeded on leave and Miss W. Pierce has been appointed to officiate for her. Miss L. Mackenzie, M.D., in charge of the Lady Elgin Hospital at Gaya has also proceeded on leave, and has been relieved by Miss F. Pereira, M.D., from Chittagong, while Miss Dissent has been temporarily appointed to Patiala vice Miss T. Wynne, granted furlough on medical certificate Miss R. Cohen shortly leaves Calcutta to take up the charge of the new female hospital in Rangoon.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bishop Mathew Memorial Fund, it was decided to circulate amongst the friends and members of the Church of England in the diocese an appeal for funds to carry out the proposals adopted at the public meeting held in Lahore on March 15, and presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. These proposals were—(*a*) to erect, if possible, some memorial together with a suitable tablet in the Cathedral; and (*b*) to support and extend in some permanent way the work of the Deaconess Institution in the diocese. A General Committee has been formed to carry out this proposal, with power to add to their number, and an Executive Committee nominated by the President. The Committee feel that, in appealing to the public for subscriptions, they need say nothing of the late Bishop's virtues, talents or wide usefulness; these have been well known for many years to all in his diocese. Subscriptions for the "Bishop Mathew Memorial Fund" will be received by any branch of the Punjab Banking Company, by either of the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. A. Turner and the Rev. J. Warlow, Lahore, or, in England, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, Smardon Rectory, Kent; or by Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R. E., 84, Brook St., Grosvenor Sq., W.

NEWS reaches New York of a devastating cyclone which has swept over large tracts in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

Dun's Review says that this year is incomparable with any other. The clearings for the week ending March 18 are fifty-seven per cent. above those of the year 1892, and forty-six above those of 1898. The volume of business is unprecedented.

MRS. MARTHA PLACE, who, in peculiarly atrocious circumstances, murdered her step-daughter and attempted to kill her husband in Brooklyn, on Feb. 3 last year, has been executed by electricity in the prison at Sing Sing. She was the first woman ever executed by this means.

A TELEGRAM from Paris says:—"The alarmist rumours which have been circulated both in this country and in England regarding the present state of health of the British Ambassador are declared at the Embassy to be greatly exaggerated. Sir E. Monson is slowly but steadily improving, although he will be obliged to keep to his bed three or four days longer."

AN interesting souvenir of Omdurman has been placed on one of the towers of Blair Castle, the Perthshire residence of the Duke of Atholl. The relic, which was brought from the Soudan by his Grace's eldest son, the Marquess of Tullibardine, D. S. O., who served throughout the recent campaign, consist of a minaret from the Mahdi's tomb and bears several bullet marks received during the bombardment.

ACCORDING to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Sultan has definitely sanctioned the Convention with the manager of the Anatolian Railways concerning the port at Haidar Pacha, and has granted all the German demands, including that for the erection of docks, warehouses, &c. The First Dragoman of the French Embassy went at once to the First Secretary to lodge a protest, but received the answer that nothing further could be done in the matter, owing to the Sultan's decision.

MR. C. GODFREY GUMPEL is an enthusiast, and he has published a book to show that there need be no plague in India if we gave all the natives lots of salt. He says it would only cost £500 to supply 20,000 persons with half an ounce of salt daily for a month. But how much would have to be paid for Europeans to watch these 20,000 all day every day and see that they ate their salt? If they were not watched, they would sell it: and if native supervisors were appointed they would mysteriously blossom into salt merchants. Mr. Gumpel must, we fear, curb his saline effervescence for a while.

A CURIOUS custom in connection with the birth of an heir to the earldom of Carnarvon has been observed at Highclere Castle. The traditions of the family require that on such occasions 500 gallons of beer should be brewed, and that the cask remain unopened until the heir attains his majority. From oak grown on the Highclere estate a Newbury cooper has made a huge cask hooped with brass, and bearing a coronet and inscription plate of the same metal. The inscription runs:—"May Highclere flourish. This cask of ale, containing 500 gallons, was brewed in commemoration of the birth of Lord Porchester, born Nov. 7, 1898. Albert Streatfield, butler, Highclere Castle, 1899."

A MUNIFICENT gift of over a quarter of a million sterling has been made to Athens by the widow of M. Syngros, whose public generosity before his death had already won him the title of a national benefactor. It has been found that the estate of the late millionaire contained this sum over and above the estimated amount, and Mme. Syngros announces that she feels she is fulfilling the wish of her husband in giving the present surplus to be devoted to the improvement of the water supply of Athens. This generous gift, says the correspondent of the *Times*, will meet a pressing need, and has probably saved the city from a grave crisis, which was threatened by the inadequacy of the present water supply.

THE Benchers of King's Inn, Dublin, have, it is stated, recently made new regulations respecting the call of members of the English Bar to the Irish Bar. Every barrister of three years' standing at the English Bar, upon presenting a certificate from the English Attorney-General, or, in his absence, the Solicitor General, that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be called to the Irish Bar, and upon keeping three terms at King's Inn, may become a barrister in Ireland without undergoing any examination whatever. These regulations are almost identical with the recommendations recently issued by the joint committee of the Four Inns of Court (English) on the duties, interests, and discipline of the Bar for adoption in connection with the call of Irish barristers to the English Bar.

OUR policy at the moment seems to be to encourage anybody who wants to get anything out of China. We are charmed when Italy demands a naval base, with an accompanying sphere of interest or influence. We back Belgium in wanting a concession at Hankow. America (so we are told) is now going to take a hand, a proceeding which, of course, we shall approve. We turn to a despatch of Sir Claude MacDonald written last April: "At the last New year banquet at the Yamen, Prince Kung, in proposing the health of the foreign Representatives, expressed in the Emperor's name the hope that all their wishes would be gratified during the coming year, a wish of which the literal fulfilment would leave his Majesty but little power or territory." We seem now to have adopted this literal interpretation of Prince Kung's words as the guiding principle of our Chinese policy "at present" (as Mr. Brodrick says).

ABOUT three weeks ago her Majesty's cruiser Pegasus left Sheerness for the South-East Coast of America, having been commissioned to relieve the sloop Basilisk on that station. On the day after she left the Medway her condensers began to leak so badly that large quantities of salt water were let into the boilers, causing them to prime, and by the time the vessel arrived off Cape Ushant she had completely broken down, and for about sixteen hours floated about helplessly. Then a temporary repair was effected to two of the boilers, and steam having been raised in these, the vessel made for Plymouth, which port she eventually reached in safety. It was at first thought that the necessary repairs could be completed in about a week, but it was discovered that the boilers had primed to such an extent as to necessitate the absolute renewal of some of the boiler tubes. Consequently, the vessel has been in hand ever since, and it was not until March 17 that she was reported to be ready for sea. Next morning she left for her destination. The Pegasus will make an important addition to the strength of the British squadron on the South-East Coast of America, as she is a third-class cruiser of 2,135 tons displacement and 7,000 (forced draught) indicated horse-power; while the Basilisk, which she relieves is a sloop of only 1,170 tons displacement and 2,000 (forced draught) indicated horse-power. The Basilisk was commissioned at Chatham in December 1895.

DURING his recent visit to Rome Sir Benjamin Stone obtained permission to photograph various ancient documents preserved in the Vatican Library relating to episodes in English history. Some of these, which have not hitherto been accessible to the general public, save in an abbreviated form, are of almost romantic interest, as, for instance, a series of MSS. dealing with ecclesiastical events of the reign of Henry VIII, the most important of which is a treatise signed by his Majesty, in reply to the preachings of Martin Luther, and in vindication of the seven Sacraments. This treatise was sent by special ambassadors for presentation to Pope Leo X., the author having appended in his own handwriting a famous greeting that "Henry, King of the English, sends this work and witness of faith and friendship to Leo X." and on receipt of it, the Pope conferred upon Henry VIII. the complimentary title of "Defender of the Faith," a dignity confirmed in 1524 by a further Bull issued by Clement VII. The document last mentioned is one of the "Goulden Leagues" formerly preserved in the Pyx Chapel, Westminster, and is now one of the treasures of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

SECOND VOLUME OF EVIDENCE.

CONFLICT OF OPINION.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The second volume of the evidence taken before the Currency Committee has been published.

Lord Northbrook deprecated the re-opening of the mints, which would increase taxation and be unwise and dangerous, and urged that sovereigns be made a legal tender in India with free mintage of gold. He also advocated an Imperial grant for the purpose of making a gold standard effective.

Messrs. Cheetham and Graham, merchants, advocated the re-opening of the mints which would ultimately steady exchange. In their opinion a gold standard was desirable, but was impracticable.

Messrs. David, Cruickshank and Rustomji described the disadvantages which had arisen through the closing of the mints, and favoured a gold standard at fourteen pence to the rupee.

Sir Robert Giffen condemned the closing of the mints, and mentioned incidentally the deficit resulting therefrom, which by re-opening the mints would probably be reduced by three to four millions annually if India was treated fairly as regards the home charges. A gold standard was unsuitable for India, because the currency would always be chiefly in silver. Convertibility would remove many objections to the Government scheme, but the re-opening of the mints was the least disadvantageous of the courses open.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie declared that re-opening the mints would necessitate a considerable increase of taxation involving the risk of disturbances.

Mr. Romesh Dutt criticised the currency policy of the Government, and favoured letting the rupee sink to its bullion value. In his opinion the people of India did not desire a gold standard.

Sir John Lubbock said a gold standard was impossible without a gold currency, which was not suitable to India. He favoured maintaining the value of the rupee by the imposition of a heavier import duty on silver. With this and the seigniorage it might be possible to re-open the mints.

Mr. Barclay, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said the proposals of the Government and Mr. Lindsay aimed at upholding exchange and ignored the interests of the the people. He urged the re-opening of the mints with a concurrent mintage by America at the rate of forty-two pence per ounce.

Lord Farrer said that bimetallism as a solution of the question was impracticable and the re-opening of the mints would be injurious to trade and ruinous to the finances of India. He advocated a gold standard with an automatic currency based on gold and having a fixed gold value. The only sound foundation of a gold standard is convertibility. He also thought it desirable to obtain the support of the Imperial Government to establish a gold standard.

Mr. Leonard Courtney recommended the Government to confine itself for the present to opening the mints to the coinage of gold, and in the meanwhile to accumulate gold. The Government, he thought, should not undertake to convert rupees into gold.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

MAJOR MARTYR'S MISSION.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Brodrick, in the course of a debate on East African affairs, said the Government were unable to undertake to subsidize a new British line of steamers.

The progress of East Africa under the administration of Sir A. Hardinge had been most satisfactory, and he thought that the policy of Protectorates had been fully vindicated, and that the country would soon realize its advantages.

The Government, added Mr. Brodrick, will confine themselves to the administration of the territory already acquired, and it was not proposed to have any other expedition beyond that of Major Martyr's, which had practically accomplished its object in joining General Kitchener's advanced posts.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SANTA CRUZ TAKEN.

The American troops in the Philippines have captured Santa Cruz with rifling loss, taking many prisoners and large quantities of stores.

THE DREYFUS CASE: ANOTHER SUICIDE.

APRIL 11.

M. Lorillier, a former Military Secretary to the late Colonel Henry, committed suicide, yesterday, after receiving a telegram summoning him to Paris.

The "Figaro," in its disclosures of the Dreyfus case, says that M. Casimir Perier deposed to the Court of Cassation that General Mercier told him that one secret document had been submitted to the Court Martial on Dreyfus, but he (the witness) was unaware that it was only communicated to the judges.

FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

THE DECEMBER DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

News from Uganda states that Major Price, with 70 Baluchis and Uganda Rifles and some levies, left Masindi on 3rd December, and at dawn, on the 6th, attacked Ireyta, in the Budonga forest, dispersing the enemy after a short but sharp encounter. Our casualties were one levy killed, and ten Uganda Rifles and levies wounded. The enemy lost 24 killed.

On the 7th December, the column encountered a party of rebels, of whom seven were killed and four taken prisoners, our loss being one levy wounded.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam District, vice Major Steele, proceeded on one year's furlough.

Major Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, vice Colonel Richardson, officiating as Colonel on the Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money, 1st Central India Horse, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad, vice Colonel Hailes, officiating as Colonel on the Staff, Moolan and Major Ringwood, proceeding on leave.

Major Bethune, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpur, has four months' leave Home, in conversion of the privilege leave.

On return from furlough, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, R. E., is posted to Bombay, Military Works Department.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of two Quarter-master Sergeant Instructors to each of the three Corps of Sappers and Miners.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

LAST WEEK'S SUMMARY.

The plague summary for the week ending 8th April shows a marked decline in the epidemic. In Bombay City the total mortality fell from 2,215 to 1,747, and the reported plague deaths from 992 to 726. In the Bombay Presidency there is a slight general improvement, the total reported plague deaths being 981. The disease is increasing in Cutch Mandvie. In Karachi the epidemic continues to increase, 279 reported plague deaths against 213 occurring during the previous week. There was considerable increase in the number of cases reported from Calcutta, and a few cases were reported from several districts. Four suspected cases have occurred in the Sylhet district. There is no marked change in the Madras Presidency, except a decline in North Arcot district and in the Mysore State. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases reported from the Kolar Gold Fields. The Hyderabad State shows a progressive improvement. In the Jullunder district, in the Punjab, several more villages have been infected, and the number of cases has increased. Three cases have also been reported from the Hosbiarpur district.

THE OUDH COMMAND.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 11.

Sir Montague Gerard has relinquished the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, and left yesterday for Lucknow, where he takes command of the Oudh District.

RIOTING NEAR MUTTRA.

A RATH PROCESSION DISTURBANCE.

A telegram from Agra, dated 10th April, says:—News has been received of a serious disturbance at Brindraban, near Muttra, which occurred during the annual Rath procession, when rival processionists came into collision. Lathis were freely used, and several men were seriously injured.

Some arrests have been made.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PLYMUTH, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victta arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goleonda left here this evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday morning.

KARACHI, APRIL 10.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Trieste, from Bombay to Trieste, sailed this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru arrived at Hong Kong on the 11th instant.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Superintending Engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway reports the following progress for the month of March 1899:—

Earthwork.—Completed and ready for the rails with the exception of one of the banks in the Songad Valley, which is progressing sufficiently to warrant hopes of its completion by the end of April. The Ranala cutting is down to formation level, but requires sloping and bottoming, which will be completed long before the rails reach it.

Bridging.—Practically completed, with the exception of two minor bridges in the Songad Valley, which will be ready in 15 days. The Burray bridge, mile 131, is well forward, and the Panjhra, mile 143, has been re-started.

Plate-laying.—The rails are at mile 62 1-3. The large amount of girder erection to be done on this section and the disorganisation of all labour for 10 days owing to the Holi festival has retarded progress considerably.

Ballast.—Good progress has been made.

Stations and Staff Quarters.—Practically complete to roof level, and waiting for the rails to bring up the roof timbers, doors and windows, etc.

General.—The health has been good, but work all over the line was disorganised and unsettled by the Holi, and by the Mhowa picking, which is starting.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT CHURNEY ROAD.

A COMMITTEE, composed of Messrs. Wheatley, Resident Engineer, Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, and Nash, District Local Superintendent, met, yesterday morning, at the Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, to inquire into the circumstances that led to the collision on the railway line at Churney Road, on Monday morning. Mr. Howard was present on behalf of Government, and Mr. Manockshaw Doctor, Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The inquiry, which was a departmental one, was conducted with closed doors. At the inquiry all the principal officials concerned with the accident, namely, Engine-driver Dolben, Bapuji Adarji Khajoria (the guard of the passenger train), the engine-driver of the train, the firemen who were working with Dolben at the time of the accident, the signalman near the Churney Road, and the deputy station-master of the Churney Road Station, were called as witnesses, and subjected to a searching examination. So far as evidence is concerned, the inquiry has almost concluded, but there are still some points left for the Committee to consider before they come to a final decision. Yesterday morning the members of the Committee inspected that part of the line where the accident had occurred, and to-day they intend to inspect it again with a view to ascertain the exact position of the signal in regard to the engine.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND THE POONA *KAL*.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Standing Congress Committee, held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, to consider the subject of an article published in the Poona *Kal*, of which a person connected with the Congress is an editor, the following resolutions were passed:—That the attention of the Bombay Standing Committee of the Congress having been called to an article in the Poona *Kal*, dated 17th March, 1899, headed "Chapekar and Ranade," of which Mr. Shivram M. Pranjpal is editor and publisher, and that Mr. Pranjpal was a delegate from Poona at the last Indian National Congress held at Madras, this Committee considers that the sentiments expressed in the article are of so grossly objectionable a character, that Mr. Pranjpal should be excluded from all connection with the Congress or any Congress Standing Committee. That the above resolution be forwarded to the Hony. Joint General Secretary to the Indian National Congress

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warren, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon having left that port on 20th March and called at Colombo, Calicut, Cannanore, Kurrachee and Mandvie, with the following passengers:—Major Marks, R. A. M. C., Lieut. Bayley, Unattached List, 2 hospital ward servants, 5 men, Commissariat Dept., 1 lascar Sappers and Miners, 1 woman, 1 child, 1 private servant, and 1 horse.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE TURKISH DEBT.

AMERICAN SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE report of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt for the year 1897-8, which has now been received, is less interesting than usual because of the lateness of its appearance. It reviews the proceedings of the financial year which terminated in March last, and we may expect to receive, according to custom, a few weeks hence, the preliminary report for the year which terminates with the present month. The preliminary report for 1897-8 was not issued at all, and the publication of the final report now before us has also been unusually delayed, in consequence of the reorganisation of the Accounts Department, with a view to a simplification of the system. From the detailed statement of the actual yield for 1897-8, as compared with that of 1896-7—the largest on record,—it appears that the revenues directly administered by the Council showed a decrease of £T. 15,329, or 1·12 per cent, the total for 1897-8 being £T. 1,439,869. This decrease, however, fell considerably short of the gain in 1896-7—£T. 56,119, or 4 per cent.,—as against 1895-6, so that, treating the year 1896-7 as an exceptionally prosperous year, and allowing for the disturbances and political complications of 1897-8, the figures show continued and more or less encouraging progress. The farmed revenue, or, in other words, the receipts as royalty, participation in profits, and repayments of advances from the Tobacco Monopoly, show a decrease of £T. 67,163, the total being £T. 701,609. The so-called Permanent Assignments, including the Eastern Roumelian tribute, the payments on account of the Cyprus tribute, and the Tumbeki duties, amounting to £T. 291,953, show an increase of £T. 101,350. The grand total is £T. 2,433,430, and the net increase £T. 17,859, a result of the resumption of payments on account of the Roumelian tribute; whereas the aggregate for 1896-7 showed a decrease of £T. 85,405, as against 1895-6, owing to the suspension of those payments. From a table giving a comparison of the yield for 1897-8 with the annual average for the first decade of the administration by the Council it appears that revenues directly administered show an increase of £T. 263,405, while the farmed revenues show a decrease of £T. 28,973 and the Permanent Assignments a decrease of £T. 18,191, the net increase being £T. 216,240. Compared with the average for the five following years—that is, for the remaining period up to the year under review, 1897-8, which was the sixteenth year of the administration under the Imperial decree of December, 1881,—the revenues directly administered show an increase of £T. 2,616, the farmed revenues a decrease of £T. 82,593, and the Permanent Assignments an increase of £T. 10,135, the total showing a net decrease of £T. 69,844 for last year, as against the previous five years' average. It will be seen, therefore, that the improvement in the aggregate income as compared with the earlier years of the Council's administration has really been due to the general improvement in the economic condition of Turkey and to less wasteful collection of the revenues directly administered by the Council.

Turning to the details, we find that the salt revenue showed a decrease of £T. 2,224 in 1897-8 as against 1896-7, a falling off, however, of only 0·28 per cent. This is attributed to a rise in the cost of transport, the Administration having been obliged to charter steamers instead of sailing vessels during the war with Greece, as the small sailing vessels would not venture to leave the ports of either nationality, and the few vessels which accepted freight advanced their rates under the circumstances. As the increased outlay on this account is stated as £T. 6,298, it is clear that there would have been an increase in the salt revenue had it not been for this circumstance. The sales, in fact, showed an increase of 14·57 per cent. as against the preceding year, and an increase of upwards of 39 per cent. as against the average for the first decade of the Council's operations. The price, however, was somewhat lower in 1897-8 than in 1896-7—0·358 as against 0·3,763 gold piastres. There appears to have been a very large increase in the exports of salt to British India and also to Bulgarian ports, the increase in the sales being more than accounted for by the increase in these shipments. Thus 29,639,442 kilos. were sent to British India in 1897-8, as against only 772,158 kilos. in 1896-7. The spirit revenue was practically stationary, an increase of £T. 43·17 only being shown, the total being £T. 261,283. The revenue from this source continues to show expansion as compared with the earlier years of the Administration, mainly in consequence of the increase from beer—the consumption of which tends to become general throughout the country—and from imported spirits, the yield from wines and spirits produced in Turkey last year showing a marked decrease in consequence of the ravages of mildew in the vineyards. The stamp revenue showed for 1897-8 a decrease of £T. 6,167, or 2·96 per cent as against 1896-7, and a decrease of 5.18 per cent. as against the average for the previous five years, though there was an increase of 29 23 per cent. as against the average for the first decade. The decrease is attributed entirely to the exceptional political circumstances of the year. The fishery revenue showed a decrease of £T. 4,967, or 11·59 per cent. as against 1896-7, attributed to smaller catches with lower prices. As compared with the average for the previous five years there was a decrease in the amount collected from the fisheries of 3·32 per cent., but an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with the average for the first decade. Not the least interesting from the point of view of the economic progress of Turkey is the silk revenue. For 1897-8 there was a decrease of £T. 11,028, or 18·64 per cent., in the Council's income from this source as compared with 1896-7; but the figures showed a gain of 14·64 per cent. as against the average for the five preceding years, and a gain of 51·5 per cent. as against the average for the first decade. The cultivation of silk is chiefly carried on in the districts of Brousa and Ismidt. There was a diminished incubation of foreign eggs in the year under review, and a considerable increase in the incubation of native eggs; but the total production of cocoons, 4,207,392 kilos. showed a decrease of not less than 1,178,727 kilos. as against 1896-7, owing to unfavourable weather—sudden changes of temperature, heavy rains, and a fierce hailstorm which destroyed many mulberry plantations being very adverse to the cultivation. Of coarse, Turkey, as well as other countries, must expect to see her crops vary with varying meteorological conditions, and the revenues applicable to the service of the public debt must vary accordingly. But there appears to be a great future for sericiculture in Turkey, and the silk manufacturing industries also seem to be steadily developing there. The several items under the head of tobacco not included in the specification of the Tobacco Monopoly, but still collected by the Council, gave an increased yield of £T. 367 as against the previous year; the total amount, however, £T. 2,285 was not large. The receipts from the tobacco tithe amounted to £T. 96,628, and showed an increase of £T. 5,567 as against 1896-7, or 6·11 per cent. As the amount, however, fell short of £T. 100,000, it showed no surplus for arrears and the completion of the compensation for the Cyprus tribute.

I have received from the Manchester office (78, Kingstreet) of the European Exporters' Association of Toronto, Limited, an organisation established, it is stated, "to protect British exporters, investors, and all classes who have interests in Canada," a copy of a petition to the Dominion Parliament on the subject of the Canadian insolvency laws, which has been signed by about 250 firms having business relations with Canada in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, Bradford, Leeds, Nottingham, and Leicester. The petition urges that the Association has for one of its objects the cementing and extension of satisfactory business relations between Canada, Great Britain, and Europe generally, and it prays for the serious consideration by the Dominion Parliament of the present "highly unsatisfactory state" of the laws relating to insolvency in Canada, with a view to their amendment. It is pointed out that each of the provinces and territories of Canada has a separate jurisdiction, with different laws affecting the rights of creditors, with which merchants on this side of the Atlantic cannot be accurately acquainted; and that gross anomalies and injustices, particularly in allowing preferences to certain creditors, prevail in consequence. The following recommendations are made:—(1) One insolvency law for all the provinces and territories of Canada. (2) The abolition of all preferential creditors other than for Governmental taxes, rent, and wages. (3) The registration of all liens on goods, book debts, or other securities, and that secured creditors should rank only for their debts, less a proper valuation of their security. (4) Liens and preferences given within a period of three to four months prior to an assignment or bankruptcy to be deemed invalid. (5) Provision against all fraudulent and preferential settlements. (6) Provision for the means of enforcing to a trustee duly appointed by creditors an assignment on their behalf of the estate of a debtor who is insolvent. (7) Provision for a public or other proper examination of a debtor before a judge or other authorised official. (8) That in any appointment of official receivers the rights of creditors to a proper supervision and control of estates be safeguarded. (9) Traders to be compelled to keep proper books. (10) Provision to meet the notorious evil of insolvent traders ordering or receiving delivery of goods on credit from persons ignorant of their financial position. (11) Provision that where a debtor has obtained goods while insolvent within sixty days of his executing any deed of assignment or presenting any petition for the administration of his affairs to any insolvency court the creditors furnishing such goods shall be entitled to their return so far as they are available when the insolvency is declared. (12) Provision against the frequent cases of wholesale sales of stock by insolvent traders before calling their creditors together. The recommendations in themselves sufficiently indicate the unsatisfactory condition of the insolvency laws of the Dominion and the desirableness of their amendment at a time when Canada is making special efforts to cultivate oversea trade.

The severe frost which occurred in the Southern States of the American Union in the latter part of February appears to have caused very serious apprehension respecting the sugar crop of Louisiana. "The first impression," the New Orleans "Picayune" remarks, "was decidedly unfavourable, many persons being disposed to fear damage extensive enough to assume the proportions of a calamity. All the evidence which has come to hand from day to day since the termination of the cold spell has been of a reassuring character, however, until now the impression is becoming very general that while damage has been done, it has neither been as widespread nor as overwhelming as was at first feared." Previous experience has shown, according to an acknowledged authority, that the effect of similar great frosts in the past has been to cut down the sugar crop one-third below the immediately preceding crop, and, it is added, "there is no reason to fear a worse result this year." It is admitted that the recent frost was unprecedentedly severe. Careful examinations have shown that in many cases the seed cane is not in good condition, but that where carefully protected the frost has not been the chief cause, or even a very material cause, of deterioration. The rainy winter was harmful, but the main cause of deterioration was the green and perishable condition of the seed cane when put down. The extraordinary greenness of the last cane crop, which resulted in but two thirds of a normal yield of sugar for the season, characterises with equal severity much of the cane saved for seed. The defective seed cane was ascribed to the frost, until more careful examination showed no perceptible influence of frost. Some seed cane is found in excellent condition, and this is generally the case where the canes were the ripest and straightest. With respect to the condition of the stubble cane, it is said that, as far as first stubble is concerned, the reports are favourable as to the central and southern sugar parishes, and in the case of second stubbles in stiff lands they are said to be bad, and in some sandy lands good. The reason given for the comparatively moderate damage to the sugar plantations due to the frost is its short duration. There is, however, still much evident anxiety, as serious injury to the sugar crop would prove a severe blow to the economic interests of Louisiana.

In their circular, dated March 15, Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co., of New York, remark as follows:—"A heavier movement of the crop at the interior towns and the lack of demand upon the basis of the quotations for the past four weeks have led to a liquidation of a portion of the recent purchases and a consequent decline in prices. At the decline the demand from Lancashire and Continental spinners in Liverpool has increased, sustaining values abroad on a more normal basis as compared with the recent prices between the markets at home and abroad. It is evident from this demand that consumers are watching the movement intently for some indication in the receipts of the confirmation of either the large crop estimates upon which they have been depending or the adoption of the more moderate estimates which have become current during February. Speculation has naturally subsided, waiting for the determination of this question, which is the factor that will determine the immediate course of the market. Throughout the cotton belt east of the Mississippi the weather has again been unfavourable for the preparation of the land for the new crop, and it is now certain that the planting will be later than for many seasons in nearly every section of the South. This feature has brought a better demand for the new crop deliveries, as European spinners, not liking the quality of the latter shipments from this crop, are disposed to carry over smaller supplies if they can be assured of early shipments upon a basis approaching six cents for October, as by purchasing such shipments they feel certain of a better character of cotton than that now offered for sale. In addition they would save a portion of the cost of carrying a large reserve stock. This demand has been supplied by many who feel that they would prefer to be hedged by sales of the new crop against their stock, to guard against any possible manipulation during the summer. There is no question in the trade as to the existence of a supply this season in excess of the actual demand for consumption; but there is a growing belief that the start will be a late one and that the chances are decidedly in favour of a reduced acreage and a lessened use of fertilisers. Therefore, many are looking forward to a smaller crop next season and a higher average range of prices than those current during the past two years. Experience has taught them that we seldom produce three large crops in succession, and while crop prospects may become brilliant and lead to somewhat lower prices, there will always be present that belief which will from time to time bring about an investment demand. Our market has for so long a time been maintained above an export parity that our stock is naturally increasing, through consignments from interior points of cotton which could not be moved during the extreme cold weather of February, but which is now seeking a market, and comes to this, the highest market, for sale."

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 7th April were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,015	775
Karachi	356	266
Poona	111	91
Districts.		
Karachi	3	2
Hyderabad	9	6
Ahmedabad	1	1
Panch Mahals	6	6
Kaira	84	57
Broach	44	32
Surat	25	17
Thana	257	198
Khandesh	38	21
Nasik	94	79
Ratnagiri	24	23
Poona	21	19
Satara	61	52
Kolaba	67	57
Sholapur	11	12
Ahmednagar	1	1
Belgaum	37	33
Dharwar	23	25
Bijapur	26	15
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	160	119
Kathiawar	2	0
Kolhapur	55	32
Cutch	211	151
Rewa Kantha	6	6
Palanpur	6	5
Janjira	8	7
Total	2,807	2,140
Week ending March, 31	2,673	2,275
Total to date	247,746	196,343

Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, and Thar and Parkar districts and the Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur states were free. The week's returns show an increase of 135 in the total attacks and a decrease of 135 in the number of fatal cases.

MR. R. E. CANDY'S RETIREMENT.

DEPARTURE FROM BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 8.

MR. R. E. CANDY, Collector and District Magistrate, having retired from the service on 6th April, took his final departure to-night. If the rules had not forbidden it, several addresses would have been presented. Mr. Candy had to courteously decline even a garden-party, but the people were determined to do him honour on his departure from the railway station, this evening, and the spectacle was very imposing, bearing as it did a remarkable testimony of his judicious and sympathetic plague administration. Long before the hour of his departure, the people of Broach were assembled. They waited for him at the place known as "Harris Steps" near the Whittie Manufacturing Company's Mills, and as soon as he was sighted, a cheer was raised, which did not abate till he took his stand on the "steps," and graciously bowed his acknowledgments in return. The crowd thickened, and escorted him to the railway station with a band and torch-light procession, some five thousand persons following, while hundreds lined the roads. There was a display of fireworks at the "Kamadia Jhampa," close to the railway station. Floral presents on the way were numerous, but when Mr. Candy arrived at the railway station he was literally buried in garlands, and flowers were showered upon him as the train steamed out amidst vociferous cheering.

Mr. Painter, the Collector-in-charge, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., Mr. Clark, Agent to the Bank of Bombay, Khan Bahadur R E Kanga, Huzur Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Sorabshaw, District Deputy Collector, Rev. Blair and Mrs. Blair, Mr Clayton, Mr Xydis, Mr. Whitley, Chief Engineer B B & C I Railway, Dr Mistri Civil Surgeon, Captain Campbell, almost all the Municipal Commissioners, and other European and Native officers, accompanied Mr Candy to the railway station, and after a very touching farewell, Mr Candy left.

The plague which had first made its appearance in September last, and which assumed epidemic proportions subsequently, has now declined and practically disappeared, and Mr. Candy carries with him the reputation of having waged a successful campaign against the fell disease. While firmly carrying out all measures calculated to stamp out the disease, he will be long remembered here for the invariable kindness and sympathetic consideration he showed to all classes of the community, as well as for his unflinching devotion to duty, but more for his studiously avoiding all measures obnoxious to the people, or calculated to jeopardize the cotton trade of this district.

THE CHOTA BURSAT IN COLOMBO.

PROSPECT OF AN EARLY MONSOON.

A CEYLON contemporary observes:—The "Little Monsoon" has burst in Colombo as early as 27th March (1853) and as late as 18th May in 1878—when the little and big monsoons ran into each other. In the following years the burst took place before the 9th April, namely, 1855, 1856, 1860, 1861, 1873, 1874, 1879 1880, 1883, 1884, 1887, and 1888. Last year the burst took place on April 25th. For this year, we almost think the "burst" might fairly be dated from 6th April in view of the heavy thunderstorm of that night. More vivid lightning or more terrific thunder peals we have seldom heard: the centre of the storm would appear to be over Cinamon Gardens. The rain too was very heavy while it lasted; the Fort must have got less, for the register only shows half an inch. But last year when we had a burst on April 19th, resulting in a fall of 2·34 inches of rain, the Master Attendant would not accept it as the "little monsoon" and gave his reasons:—"The little monsoon has not come in yet as we have not had the necessary steady strong S-W wind for a day or two to make it. I thought it was working up on Sunday morning, but it did not come off." The record for the past two years is as follows:—

	Little Monsoon.	Big Monsoon.
Commenced	4th May, 1896	4th June, 1896.
	3rd May, 1897	29th May, 1897.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 10.

AN important decision in a bigamy case was given by the Assistant Sessions Judge, the other day, with the aid of assessors. Bai Santoke, Mohar and Bhura were placed on their trial by the First Class Magistrate of Dhandhuka, before the Sessions Court, charged with bigamy, criminal intimacy, and the abetment of the same offences, respectively. Dayal Naran, the complainant, deposed that No. 1 is his wife, that some nine years ago he cut off her nose, and turned her out of doors. She filed a complaint against him for causing grievous heart by means of a dangerous weapon, and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. After serving his term of imprisonment he came and resided in the village of Khus. Some two months after he married another wife, and lived with her for about eighteen months. While in imprisonment he came to know that his first wife contracted a "natra" marriage with another person, who is No. 1 in this case. After recording the evidence for the prosecution, which was led by Mr. Mansukram N. Shah, LL. B., the Court took down the statements of the accused. No. 1 stated, in reply to questions by the Court, that she was married to the complainant. Some nine years ago, her husband cut off her nose and divorced her the same time by tearing off her "sala" and driving her out of doors. After this she went to Ahmedabad to seek her maintenance, when she was met by No. 2, who married her. Accused No. 3, alleged to have been the match-maker and received Rs. 200 from No. 2 on that account, denied the charge. The Court fully accepted the statement of No. 1, and held that the facts stated by her amounted to a divorce. It also held that the second marriage was proved, but the onus of proving the second marriage to be void lay upon the prosecution, which it failed to do under the circumstances. Even No. 2's guilty knowledge was not established by the prosecution. Under the circumstances the accused were all discharged by the Court. The prosecutor was instructed by Messrs. Dayabhai Ipatram and Balabhai Kevaldas Vakil. No. 2 was represented by Mr. H. B. Gandevia, and No. 3 by Mr. Harilal D. Desai.

On Saturday week, a social gathering of the Gujerat College was held, at 8 p.m., when ladies and gentlemen, both European and Native, were invited. After the opening prayer, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Davies, the Principal of the college, made a speech, in which he showed the advantages of such gatherings. After this, some dramatic scenes were performed by the students on the stage, which was temporarily erected for the purpose. The pieces selected were Antony and Brutus from Shakespeare, and Rustom and Roos from the Shahnameh in Persian. A scene from the "Mock Doctor" by Moliere, was much appreciated by the audience. Then there was Chatham's speech "On American War," delivered with great effect by a student. Some Sanskrit verses were also recited and scenes enacted by the students. Finally, Pro-fessor Dalal thanked the Principal and the ladies and gentlemen for their presence, and the managing committee, who brought the gathering to a successful termination.

Last week was noted for its gatherings and public dinners given in honour of several gentlemen here. There was a gathering at the Mahaluxmi Training College, when Mr. Fry, the Judge, presided. According to the time-honoured custom of the Parsee Ahmedabad Club, a grand dinner was given to Khan Bahadhur Furdunji Kuverji Taraporewala, B.A., L.C.E., on the occasion of his being appointed Superintending Engineer, Northern Division. At this gathering Mr. Nowroji P. Vakil, C.I.E. presided. Another dinner was given to Mr. Framji B. Bilimoria, the successful mill manager, who had been conducting four large mills belonging to Shet Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai. Mr. Bilimoria is going to join another mill, erected by Mr. Ratansha Dadabhai, in Bombay. There was a large party of Parsis, Europeans, and Mahomedans invited on the occasion. Mr. Bilimoria was treated by his brother engineers and fellow workers at the Hormasji Lodge of Ahmedabad. After the usual toasts of the "Queen-Empress and the Royal Family" and that of the guest of the evening, the gathering came to a close about midnight.

PECULIAR RACING INCIDENT.

A PECULIAR incident occurred in connection with the Publicans' Purse at the Shepparton District Racing Club's meeting, Melbourne, the other day. After passing the judge, the winning horse, Archer, bolted across the course, his jockey being too weak to pull him up. Having lost a stirrup coming up the straight, the rider (C. Smith) could not use such strength as he possessed to advantage, and eventually fell off. The horse galloped to the outside fence—one of six wires—and jumped it, and was not captured till he had galloped five miles from the course. In the meantime the jockeys of the second and third horses were duly weighed in. A steward was sent after the horse, and upon his return the saddle and bridle were weighed, and the total weight being correct Archer was declared the winner of the race. The point was raised that the horse could not be declared the winner in the circumstances, but the V. R. C. rules were held by the stewards to place no obstacle in the way of this being done.

PLAGUE IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SINCE the outbreak at Hardwar in 1897—when the prompt measures taken by the local authorities sufficed to stamp out the disease—there has been no indication of plague in the North-West Provinces and Oudh; but with the re-appearance of the disease in Calcutta fresh apprehension has been excited, and this within the last few days has deepened into anxiety. There has been no such panic in Calcutta as occurred in the spring and summer of 1897, but a limited exodus has been taking place, and the North-West Provinces Government a few days ago received official intimation that the plague had broken through the barriers surrounding Calcutta and had invaded the districts touching their eastern border. One case of suspected plague occurred at Mau in the Ghazipur district, but the result of the *post mortem* convinced the Civil Surgeon that the suspicion was unfounded. There have also been rumours of several suspected cases in Benares, but so far these rumours are believed to be quite without foundation. Anxiety is nevertheless great, and is fully justified. If the pest reaches Benares, which, though cleansed to some extent of late years by water-works and sewage works, is still the filthiest as well as holiest city of the Hindus, medical opinion is practically unanimous that its extirpation will probably be far more difficult than even in Bombay. In such a city the epidemic phase would easily pass into the endemic. At the same time, if the disease extended to cities like Lucknow or Bareilly, the local authorities, in applying remedial or preventive measures, would have to deal with a population of the most virulent and excitable Mahomedans in India, and the utmost tact and circumspection would be required. Great interest and importance thus attach to the deliverance which Sir Antony MacDonnell has just made on the subject in the local Legislative Council. "Evacuation of infected houses and the segregation of the plague-stricken people together with their attendants and friends who wait upon them," said the Lieutenant-Governor, "have been proved to be effective in checking an outbreak of plague. Of course everything should be done to make this enforced segregation as pleasant as possible to the patient and friends. By the operations at Hardwar, which have admittedly been entirely successful and have saved these Provinces from untold suffering—but there we did not hesitate to remove a plague-stricken person from proximity to his healthy neighbours, nor did we hesitate to take such steps as would prevent the dissemination of the disease—we were justified by the result. I am aware of the extreme difficulties of pursuing such a policy in large cities; and of the unavoidable necessities that may exist for relaxations of the rules to meet the conditions of local opinion. Such relaxations are in some places inevitable. But if plague is to be stamped out, there should in the beginning be as few relaxations as possible. In the commencement of an outbreak of plague your only chance of escape is by having an effective system of evacuation and segregation. If, notwithstanding this, plague is too strong for you and spreads, then by all means make concessions to natural feelings and mitigate the stringency of your sanitary measures. Should plague appear in this province we propose to follow the same plan which we have successfully adopted in the past, and to adhere to the rules which, with the concurrence of the influential representatives of the people, we adopted in March 1897. We do not intend to depart from those rules until we see signs of their proving more injurious in their effects than the evils which they are designed to remedy." The essentially opportunist character of this utterance, coming from so strong a ruler as Sir Antony MacDonnell, is a striking indication of the difficulty of the position; but there is no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor has correctly gauged public opinion, both European and native, in the matter. Compulsory segregation in public hospitals of cases imported across the border will not only be tolerated but applauded, and in the case of villages and small towns on the border evacuation may be practicable; but if the disease gets into large towns and cities of the N. W. P. and Oudh, the Government will be compelled in the main to limit its efforts to the provision of hospital accommodation and thereafter to depend mainly on the initiative of the leaders of the people. The remarks of the Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram at the Council meeting would appear to show that these leaders are aware that it is only by segregation and the evacuation of infected houses that we can hope to arrest the dissemination of the plague. If—*id quod dii avertant*—the disease should ever escape the vigilance of the sentinels whom the Lieutenant-Governor has posted along the marches, and should unhappily invade the towns and cities of the United Provinces, it is with men like the Hon'ble Babu that the main responsibility must rest to persuade the mass of the people to fall in with the measures which experience has shown to be most effectual. Unless this persuasion precedes the measures, their enforcement by uncompromising methods of compulsion would almost certainly excite an irritation and hostility which would not only defeat their object but might culminate in serious political discontents.—*Pioneer*.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MACDONALD'S FORCE AT MOMBASSA.

SINCE my last letter to you writes a correspondent to an up-country contemporary, there has been nothing in this part of the world of any note except the return of Colonel MacDonald's expedition, which reached the coast last Wednesday, March 6th about 650 strong. The caravan looked distinctly fit, especially the 5 European officers that returned with it. There were a number of mutineer prisoners, about 100, in chains guarded by the small Sikh contingent, and owing to the size of the caravan it had to be conveyed in three separate trains, arriving at intervals of two hours; the local Mombassa Smahili fife and drum band meeting and playing each contingent in. The Africans of the caravan were nearly mad with delight at getting back, and as they streamed past with their heavy loads, they jumped and

of the Railway present, proposed the healths of the other guests, who were Mr. Wake and Mr. Tomkins. Mr. Wake has had a varied existence; failing for the Army, he enlisted and eventually came to East Africa. He was sent up in the Wittoo Expedition, in which he lost a leg, now having a wooden one; on return he was given a civilian officer's post in Zanzibar at £600 a year, which he threw up and was made Adjutant of Mombassa fort. He was again sent up with the relief force, and after many engagements, trials and long marches, was rewarded with the order of St. Michael and St. George; with this I believe Mr. Wake is disappointed, as he would have preferred a D. S. O. or a Commission in the Army, his substantive post being Sergeant Major; but this I believe the Home authorities have refused to do, owing to his infirmity. Mr. Tomkins, who is a District Officer of the Uganda Protectorate, played also an active part in the suppression of the mutiny, saving with a small native armed force Moomir Fort from being seized by the mutineers. Mr. Rawson in his speech touched on the brave deeds of both these officers, likening their behaviourto that of many Englishmen in the Indian Mutiny, and reading extracts from despatches recording their deeds of gallantry. Mr. Wake, who appeared shy, was induced to get up to answer. He thanked Mr. Rawson for his words of praise, and insisted that the credit was due entirely to the men under his command who behaved pluckily, rather than to himself and he hoped that the SupremeGovernment would support the recommendations made on behalf of these men.

On the whole the dinner was a great success,and we of Mombassa feel proud to be the first to entertain these brave men. The officers of the expedition leave by the B. I. S. N. s. s. Canara for England shortly, and we wish them a hearty *bon voyage*.

The lions up the line have again been giving trouble, several men and animals having been lately carried off. A lioness was shot by natives quite close to Mombassa day or two ago. Her full length from tip of tail to snout was about 10 feet she had huge jaws and claws, and it was all the more remarkable as the natives had shot her with arrows. After dragging her through the streets amidst violent cheering, the hunters were presented with a reward of Rs. 20 by the Commissioner.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	1	18
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	3	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	23	6	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	2	12
E Sarygaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	9	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	8	21
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	14
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	43	53
Total	113	76	224
Total plague deaths to date...	43,748	38,271	
Same date, last year 1898	60	76	174

THE WEEK'S CASES.

At the foot of the weekly hospital returns to Saturday last, Surgeon-Colonel Wilkins, writes:—

The admissions during the week have been less in hospitals, both with regard to plague and relapsing fever. The mortality, however, has been as severe, if not severer, than the week before. Four cases of small-pox, one of chicken-pox, and six cases of measles were admitted during the week at Arthur Road Hospital. There is an increase in the number of people admitted into the Private Camps, and also in the number of evicts.

BANDORA.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague reported witbin the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Tuesday.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

A FRENCH SCHEME.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* publishes an article by a writer whom the *Times* correspondent characterises as "some one who has quite lost his head," in which a scheme is propounded for the invasion of the United Kingdom.

After a rapid survey of the various efforts which have been made to invade England, the writer develops what he conceives to be a sure and feasible plan. Not long ago, it will be remembered, a boat called the Fram was constructed with a view to navigation on the Loire even during the low water season. It is a sort of steam barge with two screws. It is 41 metres long, 5·5 metres broad, and 1·1 metre deep. With water and coal on board the Fram draws only 28 centimetres. Now it is easy to construct on the same lines pinnaces of small draught, decked and capable of attaining a speed of from 8 to 10 knots. To be able to pass from the canals and rivers for the high seas these boats would be provided with false keels analogous to those of racing yachts, which would give them all the necessary stability. These boats could be constructed simultaneously in all French yards, and collected at different points on the 11,000 kilometres of navigable canals and rivers leading down to the French coast. They could be armed with a quick-firing gun in the prow with its appurtenances, a revolving quick-firing 47-millimetre gun and the necessary gunners, with 24 horses and half or a whole company of infantry. The drinking water would be stored in watertight compartments, and other provisions and ammunitions would be placed in small chests, which would serve as benches for the troops.

There would be little danger for these pinnaces of being sunk by cannon shot, for they would be divided into watertight compartments, and if a hostile ship should endeavour to sink them by running them down, it would be blown up by the torpedo which is part of the armament. Moreover, the pinnaces could defend themselves against torpedo-boat by the quick-firing 47 millimetre gun which they would carry, and which is capable of discharging in a minute a great number of shells.

"To be able," says the writer, "to hurl upon England an army of 160,000 to 170,000 men, with 500 quick-firing guns and the necessary ammunition and provisions, 1,500 steam pinnaces would have to be constructed, which would cost 150,000,000 frs., an important sum, no doubt, but one which, considering that it would come out of the 800,000,000 frs. voted by Parliament for the increase of the fleet, would be, perhaps, more usefully spent in thus procuring for us so powerful a means of attack than if it were devoted to the construction of ironclads. Moreover, there is all the less reason for hesitation as this flotila, so far from being unproductive in time of peace, would render trade and commerce the greatest services."

The problem of getting these vessels across the Channel and upon the English coast presents no difficulties for the writer. As for the English coasts defences, he thinks them almost a negligible quantity. The troops would be landed almost simultaneously, like a party of Cook's tourists out for a holiday. In fact, Napoleon had to face a far more difficult problem at Wagram, where he had to cross the Danube by four bridges in front of the whole Austrian Army. From Calais or Dunkirk the operation would be merely a matter of three or four hours, and the invader could descend on Brighton in seven hours. Moreover, favourable points for landing are far more numerous than is supposed. Twelve divisions of 14,500 men each could thus land in England and three in Ireland without disturbing in any way the mobilisation of the twenty army corps. And the Irish could be armed with old Gras rifles, several hundreds of thousands of which are rusting in French arsenals. According to our optimistic writer ils *ne demandraient pas mieux*.

These are merely the general lines of a scheme which is worked out in abundant detail. The writer foresees a possible, nay, probable, loss of 10,000 men, but what would this be for an invading army of 170,000? At all events he considers this new steam pinnace as the logical consequence of Fashoda, and pronounces its immediate construction necessary. When this fleet is completed "it is probable that the inconsiderate attacks of the English Press will give way to better feelings. It will then be possible to come to an understanding with England."

The *Debats* alludes to this article under the head of "*Varietes*" and regards it as a sign of the times that, after eighty-four years of uninterrupted peace with England, marked by glorious military co-operations, the hypothesis of an invasion should be again brought forward. It assumes that the French coast and colonies have nothing to fear, but with regard to the notion that France might take the offensive it will not cavil at details, acknowledging that imagination must be allowed large scope in accompanying the victorious invader to Westminster Abbey.

CAPITAL FOR INDIA.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHN GREEN.

CHAIRMAN AT THE MEETING OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, LD.

On the morning of February 3rd, India was the object of thought and talk to men coming up to the City for the business of the day. They pored over the *Times* in their first-class smokers—and asked one another, "Have you read Green's speech?" Some ignorant and irreverent people asked "Who's Green?" and were told in severe language that Mr. John Green took the Chair at the London and County Bank meeting, and made a very good Chairman, too—and that at the meeting he had delivered a speech with India as a field for British capital as his theme. Most people who hadn't read the speech forthwith turned over the pages of the *Times* and absorbed themselves in it, acknowledging that it was a "deuced clever speech," and that the wonder was that no bank chairman had ever thought of making such a speech before. Although he had a tale of prosperity to tell his shareholders, Mr. Green admitted that money was very plentiful, and, therefore, cheap, though good investments were working it to other countries. Said he:—"They were deeply interested in everything that ministered to the free exchange of money with all countries and especially with their own dependencies and colonies; and in this connection great interest at present centred in their important dependency of India and the India Currency Commission. When they knew that money in Bombay and Calcutta was frequently worth from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. and even 12 per cent. on the best securities, and was sometimes unobtainable at these rates, while it was languishing at 2 per cent. in London—a little more than 14 days' journey and within telegraphic communication of less than an hour—it was evident how very important it was to both countries that this anomaly should be adjusted. At present India had a *maximum* of exchange without a *minimum*, and hence there could be no natural and ready flow of much-needed capital to that country, where profitable and safe employment awaited it. Since he had thought out these words, he had noticed an extract from a speech in Calcutta on Tuesday by Lord Curzon, who said, 'I am certainly of opinion that English money should be attracted to India. British capital is a *sine qua non* to the national advancement. I believe it is sound policy to desire that India should become one of the chosen fields of investment, and that this great and expanding dominion should attract some portion of that wealthjwhich appears to be equally at the disposal of pretty venal Republics in the Western hemisphere, of moribund kingdoms in the Eastern.'"

Mr. Green went on to discuss the advantages of investing money in India, and, therefore, on February 3rd, was the most talked about man in what are called City circles.

When Mr. Green was in due course visited by the Special Commissioner of BRITISH-INDIAN COMMERCE, he was curious to know what he could talk about to that journalistic functionary,

"Of course," evasively responded the Commissioner, "British-Indian Commerce advocates as a policy the investment of British capital in India, and we have been speaking in the wilderness so far, because the holders of English capital have been shy, and hesitate to send their money to India."

"Let me tell you the reason why," said Mr. Green. "No capitalist will risk money at an unstable exchange, and, until we have a stable exchange, money will not go out to India in any great volume. There is plenty of it waiting for investment now. I must admit that an advance towards stability has been made by fixing the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. But that is the maximum value only. The minimum is not fixed, and there is nothing at present to prevent the rupee falling in value, with the decline of prices in silver."

"What will fix the minimum value?" asked the Commissioner.

"Obviously, a gold standard for India," replied Mr. Green, "At present we have the one-and-fourpenny rupee as a maximum of silver value; but we have no gold standard for India by which to measure the rupee value. Before gold can be drawn to India for investment the investor must know what he is going to get for it."

"Lord Rothschild and other eminent financiers," suggested the Commissioner, referring to the evidence given before the Currency Committee, "advocate a gold currency, and some of the Sassoons, according to Mr. Coke, are also in its favour."

"A gold currency," observed the Chairman of the London and County meeting, "would mean twenty millions of gold in India—and I do not think India is at present able to produce so much gold. But that does not alter the fact that India is a very good field for investment."

"On what rities" the Commissioner asked, 'could English bankers obtain five or six per cent. in India?"

"On any Indian produce, on the railways, on public work of all kinds," rejoined the Bank Chairman. "At present as has been said, ten or twelve per cent is obtainable in Bombay and there is not gold enough to meet the demand."

"Surely, such a percentage is enough to tempt British capital," the Commissioner ventured to observe, "and the rate must be usurious and oppressive."

"Quite so," admitted Mr. Green. "The high rates do not tempt gold to the country, because the unstable exchange is not a safe guarantee. Lower rates, with a stable exchange, would abundantly pay for British investments. The producers in India, as you know, pay very heavily for money to enable them to tide over the seasons while waiting for the maturing of their crops and the markets for their produce. These rates impoverish the people, and prevent the accumulation of capital by them, which might be used for furthering their productive power. With a stable exchange, that is, with a gold standard and a minimum value for the rupee, British gold would be available. Those engaged in agriculture, or manufactures, or in commerce, could obtain what money they wanted at half the present rates which would pay the lender of British money splendidly. It would relieve native enterprise in agriculture and industry from the oppression of usury to which you refer; would stimulate production, be cause the native would have the incentive of making profits which he cannot look forward to now with the high rates he has to pay."

Mr. Green's view was explicit and forms a very decided conviction in his mind. He holds that the rupee should be fixed in value as strictly as our shilling is in its relation to the gold coin. "Just as we boast as an evidence of solvency here—that a man can pay twenty shillings in the pound; so we want so many rupees to the sovereign—no more nor no less. We won't discuss the currency question," he continued, "but I want to make it clear that those who would send money to India, want to be certain, not only that we receive so much silver for our gold or its equivalent in India, but that, when we send silver to India we shall receive so much gold for it, or its equivalent in produce or merchandise, and, of course, this could not be without the gold standard and the fixture of the minimum value. That done, there are millions of English capital available. India would benefit immensely by its use, and the wealth of the people at home would be increased by the doubling or trebling of the interest at present obtainable for money at home."

"The export of money to India for investment at better interest than can be had at home—the two per cent.—would make money dearer here, would it not?" suggested the Commissioner.

"Yes," acknowledged Mr. Green, "and you will see that it would, therefore, benefit the capitalist here as well as in India. We should get more for our money here. The people in India would be able to borrow more cheaply than at present."

A great deal having been written *pro* and *con* anent Mr. Green's suggestion in his speech that the Imperial Government should guarantee the debt of India, the Chairman of the London and County Bank was invited to state the effect of the guarantee on Indian business.

"That is quite another subject," said he. "As a matter of fact, the guarantee already exists in substance, for the Imperial Government is responsible for the fate of India. We could not, in any case, allow India to be in financial default. The burden is ours and we ought to acknowledge it openly. Sir Samuel Montagu supports that view."

"Yes; but Sir Alexander Wilson does not," replied the Commissioner. "He says that guaranteeing the debt would be treating India as a pauper country."

"Are we not actually doing now without the acknowledged guarantee?" queried Mr. Green, "for India is not a self-governing county—nor a colony responsible for its own financial transactions. We are virtually responsible for Indian finance now; the Secretary of State supervises and Parliament has to be consulted on matters of administration and expenditure. As it is, India does nothing, and cannot do anything, without us. I do not think that the official acknowledgement of our responsibility and control would materially affect the price of Consols. It might, temporarily, to a very small extent—but then the price of Consols is affected by the general condition of the money market and its vicissitudes—just as all securities are. The Imperial acceptance of the Indian burden could not seriously interfere with the price of our own Government securities."

Of that Mr. Green seemed quite certain. His parting words were: "India wants money. We have it to lend, and, when a stable exchange is established, the money for India will be forthcoming."—*British Indian Commerce.*

THE THRONE OF SAXE-COBOURG.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT will leave Eton in July, and will then go to Germany and start his education for his German throne. It is not a heritage that is altogether attractive to an English prince; but at the same time, it has some wealth and some dignity. The Head of the State has unfortunately to provide out of his ample funds for a good many things which in this country are left to private enterprise. When the present Duke was asked about the playhouse in his dominions, by Sir Henry Irving, he declared that he had to run the whole show himself; and his feelings were indicated by the fact that there was an adjective before the word "show."—"M. A. P."

WOMEN IN THE FUTURE

AS THINGS MAY BE 130 YEARS HENCE

MOCK DEBATE AT THE AUSTRAL SALON.

TURNING the hand of time to A.D. 2030, members of the Austral Salon, the other night, says a Australian paper, constituted themselves "a Women's Parliament" and dealt with a "Government measure" providing for "the re-infranchisement of men." The "Speakeress" (Mrs. Baker), in wig and gown, took the chair at 9-15 p.m., and after the Governor and Lady Brassey had been escorted to the distinguished strangers' gallery, the House settled down to a vigorous debate. There were no preliminaries. Femininity desired to be enlightened upon no matters affecting the interests of constituents, and the notice paper contained no questions; men's franchise was to be discussed and not women's, and there were consequently no petitions. Neither was there a full House, and the questionable interest which the disfranchised sex for the time being evinced in the subject of their political rights and privileges was shown by the fact that the "Premieress," who moved the second reading of the Bill, was supported by only six members on the Government side, while the Opposition mustered to the number of seven. The Premieress (Mrs. Elderson Smith) explained the provisions of the measure in clear and precise terms, and her excellently modulated voice and clear, ringing tones were heard with special pleasure "in the gallery." The right hon. member detailed at length the history of the franchise movement from the dark ages of 1899, when women vainly sought their rights at the ballot box, and agreed, amidst Ministerial cheers and Opposition groans, that "men were very little inferior in some respects to women." The leader in the women's franchise movement had 30 years before come back to the House with an overwhelming majority.

"Yes," interjected the member for Maldon, with a Scottish accent (Miss Littlejohn), "and a separation from her husband." (Laughter.)

"Men," responded the Premieress, should be united with women in the Government of the country—(applause)—and men should not be privileged to accept offers of marriage until they are placed on a political equality with women. (Loud dissent from both sides of the House.)

Continuing, the Premieress emphatically denied that man's inferior brains, selfishness and infirmities of temper were bars to his political rights. The leader of the Opposition (Mrs. Evelyn Gough), who did not appear by the list of members to represent any particular interest, twitted the Government with having been most satirical in regard to the rights of man before women got into power, and with having since then performed legislative acrobatic feats. The Premieress's pleadings, she represented, were "too thin." (Loud laughter.) She moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The member for Bendigo (Miss Davies) loyally supported the Government, and invited members' attention to the stiring words of the poet—

> Breathes there a woman with soul so dead
> Who never to herself hath said—
> "He is my own! And I am boss?"

(Loud laughter.)

The member for Toorak—aristocratic Toorak!—(Mrs. Hayden) misplaced her "h's" and dropped her "g's" in a very clever and amusing speech. The member for Kilmore (Mrs. Field—perhaps not inappropriately—drew attention in a rich brogue to the words of her grandmother, and the necessity of conducting affairs in accordance with that safe advice, while the member for Ballarat East appeared to be chiefly concerned about the undermining of churches. The member for East Bourke (Miss Watson), Allendale (Miss J. Watson Federal City (Miss Pemell), East Bourke (Miss Smith), North Melbourne (Miss Rix), and West Bourke (Miss Reid), and the Minister of Justice (Miss Robson) contributed excellently pharased and enunciated speeches to the discussion, and each supplied a good share of interjections. The clerk (Miss Smith) and usher (Miss Calder) having done their duty, the bill was read a second time and committed.

A high class musical and elocutionary programme was also tendered. Lord Brassey gave a reading from The Merchant of Venice and the other items were capably rendered by Mesdames Mellis and Doubleday and Misses Jessie Armstroug, Bertha Bird, Amy Castles and Styles. The annual report read during the evening showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. A vote of thanks for their presence was accorded to the Governor and Lady Brassey, on the motion of Mr. R. W. Best.

TWO OF A TRADE.

THAT two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a cavilling, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical, inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the ontsider is blind. Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, of course, connected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a painting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Velasquez or a copy. Half the artists and *connoisseurs* in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor a copy; it was a *replica*. The experts were mistaken. And so runs speculative judgment in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors; both, doubtless, competent men. If they were wrong, or if only one was wrong,—but let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source, and is well corroborated.

"In March, 1891," says the relater, "I had a severe attack of influenza, which prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at the chest and around the heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I got little or no sleep on account of wind, which rose into my throat until I fairly gasped for breath. During the painful attacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was week as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep me from falling. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed medicines; which, however, eased me only for a time and then I was as bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had pleurisy; the other said I had heart disease."

"For two and one-half years I lingered along, nearly as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in Westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat well and the food agreed with me; the pain around the heart soon ceasing.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me."—(Signed) William Henry Jervis, 48, Rendlesham Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November 13th, 1897.

One of Mr. Jervis' doctors pronounced his complaint to be pleurisy; the other said it was heart disease. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as far as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleurae), are parts of the lymphatic system; which is the especial abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system, and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild form of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the dyspepsia—was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup these supplementary or consequential troubles vanished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of a trade can differ and both be right.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS IN P. AND O. STEAMERS.

IT will be of interest in connection with Sir Thomas Sutherland's letter to reproduce from *Fairplay* of 1st March, 1895, what was said at that time on the question of employing lascars. The agitation that is going on now is merely a *recharge* of what took place in the past; the same old game is being played by the same old gang; and I believe that the Mr. R. H. Penney, shipwright surveyor to the Board of Trade, mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Playfair in speaking on the subject of lascars, is the same gentleman who is acting for the Board of Trade in the present instance. The questions put by Mr. Havelock Wilson in the House have every appearance of expert supervision, and, with the "Secret Instructions" in our minds, that may mean a great deal. The question really is one of far greater importance in India than it is here. Whether mail steamers employ lascars or whether they are confined to the employment of European sailors is a matter in which perhaps the British public would take little interest; but for the Indian native population and especially for the sea-going portion of it, the subject is one of vital importance, and it is certain that a great deal of disaffection would be created in the localities from which these men are procured if to suit the game of trade unionists, both in and out of the Board of Trade, they were deprived of their employment and thrown back on their resources. In these days, when every point is being strained to satisfy some section or other of the Indian native community, it certainly would be most unwise to inflict a positive and unnecessary hardship on perhaps the most deserving and industrious portion of the native population; and that would be the effect of the restrictions aimed at by trade union agitators on this side. This is the extract referred to:—

The latest advices from India on the lascar question show that under pressure of the Trade Unions on this side our Government is coercing the Indian Government into displacing lascars for the benifit of British Trade Unionists. The lascars naturally resent this, as the following petition addressed by them to the Viceroy of India shows. It is clear that they have also got hold of the motives influencing this wire pulling. One might ask whether lascars are not as much British subjects and as much entitled to protection as any other subjects of the realm? The Honourable Mr. Playfair in speaking on the subject at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 31st January used strong language, as the following extracts from his speech will show:—

"Paper No. 15 appears to require that Section 113 shall be amended so as to provide that the space to be allotted on British ships for the accommodation of native seamen shall be the same as that prescribed for European seamen, that is 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet. These instructions, therefore, provide that our Indian seamen shall have double the space on board ship required by the existing Indian law. The recommendation appears to have been derived from an instruction from the Secretary of State for India, dated 10th October, 1894, which instruction again is founded upon an opinion expressed by the Board of Trade that the accommodation now allowed to lascar crews is insufficient. It seems, further, that this opinion is based chiefly upon a report of one Mr. R. H. Penney, shipwright surveyor to the Board of Trade, after an inspection made in September last of the P. & O. steamers Victoria and Paramatta, at present chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops to India. This officer states that (I use the words of his report) "as all the men, while the vessels are in London, are below at the same time either taking their meals or sleeping, it will be seen how overcrowded and unhealthy the spaces are, and I may add that I would not enter them to make a proper inspection in either case owing to the offensive smell and filth". An abnormal development of the olfactory nerves is doubtless a desirable qualification for an inspector of ships, but I should be inclined to think that Mr. Penney's experience of the flavour of ghee and condiments associated with Indian Marine cooking has not been extensive. This may have confused his olfactory perceptions, and unless he has visited this country he cannot have an idea of the favourable comparison that a forecastle of a P. & O. mail steamer bears to the condition of lascars' dwellings in any one of the big Indian cities. I need hardly point out that if this officer did not enter the forecastle of these steamers his inspection cannot be considered as thorough as to be taken as a sufficient reason for serious alterations in the law, nor need I add that there is a difference between a forecastle sufficiently large when kept clean and offensively inadequate, if as filthy as Mr. Penney imagined these to be.

". . . . There is no evidence, so far as I am aware, my Lord, that epidemics have broken out, or that disease has been contracted, or that the public health has suffered, or that the death-rate has been high, or that a deterioration in morale has occurred in consequence of lascars having been provided with accommodation on board ship as at present prescribed by law. . . . .

"I would reiterate what I have already said, viz., that the recommendation by the Department of Finance and Commerce based, so far as it has been shown, upon a report by a shipwright surveyor of the Board of Trade, and that it has not been supported by facts or statistics showing that cases of illness or ill-health have occurred through the accommodation for lascar crews being inadequate, and if such evidence exists I invite the Government of India to place it before the Select Committee for their information and consideration. I would add that shipowners, both in India and in England, look to the Government of India to advise and enlighten the President of the Board of Trade on a question so exclusively Indian in its character as this."

The following is the copy of the lascars' petition:—

"[Copy.]

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., etc., etc., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"The humble memorial of serangs, lascars, and on behalf of other native seafaring men.

"Most Respectfully Sheweth.—We, your Lordship's humble petitioners, have heard with alarm and dismay that there is a proposal before your Lordship's Government for amending the Merchant Shipping Act, whereby the accommodation allotted to us in vessels will be increased and made equal to the space fixed by law for European seamen.

"2. We gratefully appreciate the benevolent intention underlying the proposal to place us on the same level with our European brethren in respect of accommodation. But we beg respectfully to say that the object of such a proposal, if carried, will never be accomplished; that the law providing what is intended as a blessing for us will ever remain as a dead letter; and that its only effect will be that it will throw us out of employment, and we shall be brought to ruin and death.

"3. The proportion of native lascars to European seamen required for a vessel is nearly two to one, and under existing circumstances it will be impossible for the Shipping Companies to provide the requisite accommodation for us on the European scale. The inevitable result of the proposed legislation will therefore be that our employers will be compelled to dispense with our service, which they find has been rendered by us faithfully and well, and to employ European sailors in our place. We beg leave to point out that in augmenting the space for the lascars, the only persons who would be benefited are the foreign European sailors, and not English sailors, as the latter are scarce and mostly employed in the English men-of-war.

"4. Our accommodation under existing regulations, is six superficial feet and 36 cubic feet per head, and we have never felt it to interfere in the least with our health, comfort, or convenience. To us poor people the vessels in which we sail are like palaces, and our quarters there are far and away superior to what we can ever hope to obtain for ourselves on land, where many of us live with our families amidst comparatively insanitary surroundings in a room which is used as bedroom, living-room, and kitchen all rolled into one.

"5. Had we ever had any reason to be dissatisfied with our quarters we could certainly have made representations on the subject to our employers, or Government officers on shore. In London, and at other British ports, English gentlemen (*padri logues*, we call them), and others sometimes come on board and make kind inquiries about us, and when we are asked about our accommodation our reply to them has invariably been this, that it is perfectly sufficient, and that we have no complaint whatever to make on that score. We have never suffered from death or disease, in consequence of our present accommodation, a fact to which our ships' doctors and the shipping master's book will testify.

"6. Though poor and ignorant, we are human beings and when anything seriously interferes with our health or comfort, we feel the grievance like other men, and have never been slow to express it. We beg leave to give a few instances. We asked for burial-ground for our people in London, and a plot was reserved for us. We represented that under the tenets of our religion we were bound to slaughter the kine for the beef required by us with our own hands, and our prayer was heard and the permission was granted. Some years ago our allowance of rice was reduced. We made a complaint against the reduction, and the old scale was restored. It was at one time decided that we lascars could be discharged at any port in India. This we considered a serious grievance, and some of us who were then on shore waited with a petition on the Governor of Bombay; our prayers were finally heard, and the decision was altered by the Indian Council. These are some of the instances given here to show that whenever we have felt a grievance we have expressed it, and our kind masters and Government have supplied all our reasonable wants. In the same way if we ever had any complaint to make about our accommodation, we would certainly have made it long since.

"7. In the cold weather in England our ships' Post Office, and baggage and mail rooms remain empty, and we can be safely placed there if more room was wanted. A watch of firemen and lascars are always out on duty, and we can utilise their place full well if more room was required. But we assure your Lordship that we require no extra space. Your Lordship has travelled by some of these ships in which we serve, and we are sure your Lordship must have observed that we state nothing else than truth in this humble petition.

"8. Should the proposed change be made in the law, the lascars, who number some 20,000 men, will be deprived of an occupation which is best suited to their constitution, their habits, and their training; and they with their wives and children will starve. It is possible that the wants of the belly may drive some of them into vice and crime. We are really ashamed to admit such a possibility, and we should tremble to lose our good name and character as peaceful, contented, and law-abiding subjects. But we cannot, for a moment, believe that the Sircar will ever sanction any act by which thousands of their most loyal and best behaved children will be deprived of a healthy and honest means of livelihood. We have braved many a storm and have been ready to give our lives in the performance of our duty, as our officers will testify; and as seafaring men we shall always be equally ready to give our lives for the Sircar, should an enemy at all rise up against them.

"9. For these reasons, we most humbly and respectfully pray that we may not be made the victims of a fatal philanthropy. We send this Memorial with these of our trusted representatives, who have been charged to lay it at the feet of your Lordship, and to give such further explanation as may be required by your Lordship for your satisfaction.

"And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray."

AN ACCIDENT TO PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

On March 14th, Prince Henry of Prussia was present at a launch of a tender for the Nord Deutscher Lloyd, at Shanghai. When the dogs were being cleared, a piece of timber fell, striking Prince Henry on the head, inflicting a slight abrasion. The Prince only laughed at the mishap; and, after wiping the few drops of blood off with his handkerchief, went on with the proceedings. Prince Henry afterwards proposed success to the N. D. Lloyd. In doing so, he referred in terms of pleasure to the number of Englishmen present, which H. R. H. took as a proof of the good feelings existing between Germany and England. In conclusion he expressed the hope that these relations would always continue and that the black, white, and red flag would always wave in friendship with the red, white, and blue, a sentiment that was received with emphatic applause.

MADAME ROMA'S HOODOO.

"I NEVER used to believe in a Hoodoo," said Madame Roma, the great American opera singer, who has just taken up her abode in this country, with a view to repeating here the triumphs she has achieved on the other side, "but I know differently now I could tell you the story of a yellow silk dress, which will prove that I am right, only that I know that you would be incredulous. It was a piece of beautiful yellow silk, sent to me by my mother, and was so delighted with it that I had it made up in the Empire style, and handsomely trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery. I had a very nice engagement just then, and I decided to wear the gown on the first night. I was with that company eight weeks, and then the manager left us stranded high and dry, at New Orleans, and we had to find our way home as well as we could, minus salary. That was adventure No. 1.

"Three weeks later I signed a contract for leading lady in *Gentleman Joe*. Again I wore my yellow silk in the second act. We played *Gentleman Joe* four days, and then the manager was arrested for something or other—debt, I think—result, four days' salary. Experience No. 2? My next engagement was at Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and while playing there a friend asked me to sing at a swell club. As it meant big money I accepted. Well, I sang at the concert, but no big cheque made its appearance, neither did I get the sum which had been promised me for my expenses. All I got was the extravagant sum of *fifteen dollars*. Adventure No. 3?

"By this time I was beginning to get uneasy. I had never believed in a Hoodoo, but how else could I account for my repeated ill-luck? Well, my next engagement found me at the Castle Square Opera House, Boston. As I had no costume to provide, my yellow dress remained in my trunk the whole time. I enjoyed a long engagement and a splendid run of luck. I was almost convinced by this time that my beautiful silk dress was responsible for my previous ill-luck, but I was loath to get rid of it. I had promised a lady friend of mine to take a concert party down to Nantucket Island—a whaling station—and give them an entire entertainment. We went down in style—we had a 'special' to ourselves, and so on.

"When we arrived at our destination, we were greeted with the information that the lady who had guaranteed to make the affair a success and to ensure our expenses had gone mad, and had to be removed to an asylum. This naturally depressed me, but, in spite of the bad news, we gave our concert, and I wore my yellow dress. At the end of the evening, the total receipts amounted to twenty-six shillings. That was the fourth adventure.

"After that I had my dress entirely unpicked, gave the silk net to a girl friend, and put the silk in my trunk. I was asked soon after to create a singing *role*, and decided to convert my silk into an underskirt. My engagement that time lasted seventeen days! To do away with the Hoodoo, I had my dress trimmed with blackbirds, which are supposed to be mascottes, and wore it in my next piece—with the result that the opera lasted two weeks, and all I got was ten dollars salary! I found myself at the Opera House, San Francisco, next, and had nothing but trouble all through. I felt by this time that it was because I had worn my yellow silk in the first act. Indeed, so convinced was I of this that I gave away everything I had that was of the same unlucky colour, or trimmed with it. When I tell you that on leaving America I had a very handsome set of amber beads given me, and that they are now as the bottom of the ocean, you will realise how strongly I felt on the subject. I was firmly convinced that if I kept the amber ornaments the voyage would be a disastrous one and I simply dared not keep them."

Who can say there is no foundation for stage superstition after Madame Roma's experience?—*M. A. P.*

REMINISCENCES OF GORDON FROM KHARTOUM.

THERE is now in the possession of the officers of the Telegraph batt stationed at Aldershot a telegraphic instrument with a strange history. Not long after the battle of Omdurman, when the fighting was over and the town was being occupied by the victorious army, one of the sergeants of the Royal Eng., working under the director of Army Telegraphs of the Egyptain Army, made a curious discovery. On entering the south end of Omdurman at the Khor Shambat, the sergeant noticed a Telegraph wire. It was hardly the sort of thing one would expect to find in such a place, and he naturally followed it up. He found the end of it in a hut attached to an instrument, and in charge of an old Egyptain telegraph clerk who had been forced for years to work the line as a prisoner. The "station" in the hut was the termioal of a telegraph circuit—Khor Shambat to the arsenal at Omdurman, by air line, and from the latter to the "dockyard" at Khartoum by cable. This line, it seems, had been worked by the Khalifa since the capture of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, and after the building of Omdurman. The instrument, which was found in good working order, was sent to England and is now, as stated, at Aldershot. On the relay mounted on the board was the name of Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., Limited; and the attention of the firm having been drawn to the fact, some interesting facts were forthcoming. It was found that the Siemens relay was one of a consignment of twelve sent out by the firm to Gordon's personal order in 1873. Gordon's autograph letter of instructions for the forwarding of the instruments is still in possession of Messrs. Siemens. It is probable that by permission of the officers of the Telegraph batt. this interesting relic will be included in Messrs. Siemens's exhibit at the exhibition of the Article Club, to be held at the Crystal Palace in the summer of this year.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE proposal accredited to the Tantallon Club that the conditions of play for the amateur championship should be altered in future years has created a more than ordinary amount of interest. The golfing press have liberally discussed the question, which has formed a frequent source of discussion amongst those who are interested in the future of the game. The general opinion appears to lean towards the idea that a change in the conditions would be advisable, but there is at the same time a great diversity of opinion as to what form this contemplated change should take many holding the idea that the original suggestion that only the first four in the qualifying round should compete by match play is too restrictive, and that it would meet the case more fairly if the number were increased to eight in place of four, as even under these conditions the competition would not extend beyond four days, whereas under the present conditions the contest occupies four days. In this the winner is called upon to play either seven or eight rounds, whilst in addition to this there is

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A Russian Armoured Cruiser of 7,800 tons displacement is building at the works of the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee. The length between the perpendiculars is 445 feet, beam 57 feet and mean draught 22 feet. On her completion the cruiser is to undergo a six hours' trial at 14 knots, and a continuous trial at full power for 24 hours, when a speed of 21 knots is to be attained. The coal consumption at the 14 knots trial is not to exceed 1 kilogramme, and at the 21 knots 1·25 kilogramme. Fines will be imposed if the coal consumption exceeds the above, and also in the event of the speed of 21 knots not being realised. In the event of the speed being less than 20 knots the Russian Government have the right to refuse the vessel. The walls of the cabins are to be of steel and the fittings of metal. The steering apparatus, in addition to being worked by steam and hand as a reserve, is to be driven by electricity. There will also be six pumps electrically worked, capable of discharging 350 tons of water each. Refrigerators will also be supplied, and two transporters for facilitating the handling of coal. The hull will be sheathed. The thickness of the belt, which will be placed on a backing of teak, is from 4 inches to 8 inches. Electricity will be supplied by nine dynamos, separated in three groups, developing 80,000 watts at 100 volts. Electricity will be applied for ventilating, lighting, training the turret guns, raising ammunition, steering, &c. The engines, supplied with steam by Belleville boilers, are of the vertical four-cylinder type, and with 140 revolutions will realise 16,500 i.h.p. The armament will comprise two 8-inch guns in turrets, eight 6-inch guns in casements, and twenty 3-inch guns, in addition to the machine gun and torpedo equipment.

The military authorities in South Africa are moving with the times. Letters from Cape Town, Maritzburg, and other stations tell of the increased degree of efficiency to which all arms have been brought of late. Sir William Goodenough and Colonel Crofton, D. S. O., his chief staff officer at Cape Town, and Major-General Cox at Maritzburg, have endeavoured by all means in their power to fit the several units for any service which may be required of them. The report has reached England of a series of mobilisation manœuvres carried out at the end of last year in the cape district. The mobilisation was for seven days, the troops being treated in every way as though on service. The cost of the experiment was £1,385. In order to test as accurately as possible the mobilisation war equipment of the several units, field service manuals suitable for South African requirements had been prepared, and it was on the basis of these that the manœuvring force was equipped. A second important experiment was the actual marching order kit of the infantry soldier. Valises were neither worn nor carried in waggons, and certain articles usually carried in the valise were put into the greatcoat pockets. This arrangement is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

Very stringent orders have been issued for the expulsion from German soil of French deserters, now said to be very numerous, who have taken refuge in the Reichsland and Baden. Many are said to be in the country who pretend to be deserters and are in reality spies, and rigorous instructions are issued in regard to the detection of these. The *France Militaire* remarks in relation to this matter that it is high time France took steps to expel the German deserters who escape into the eastern region, and of whom many are suspected of being merely spies.

There has been considerable activity in Japanese naval affairs in England. The battleship Asaki was launched at Cydebank on Monday 20th March, and the destroyer Shiranui ("Will o' the Wisp") at Chiswick on Tuesday, and the Kasagi, cruiser, left Portsmouth for Japan on Thursday. The Asaki is the heaviest battleship ever built on the Clyde, her displacement being 15,200 tons, the length between perpendiculars 400ft., length over all 425ft. 6in., extreme breadth 75ft. 2 1-2in., moulded depth 43ft. 7 1-2in., mean draught 27ft. 3in. The armament, entirely of Elswick design and manufacture, will comprise four 12in. guns, mounted in pairs in barbetts forward and aft, each commanding an uninterrupted training arc of 240deg. The moving of the turntables and the operations of loading and laying will be performed by hydraulic power, and loading will be practicable with the guns in any position of training. The guns and gunners will be sheltered by heavy armoured shields. The quick-firing armament will consist of fourteen 6in. guns, each mounted in a separate casemate, and twenty 12pr., eight 3pr., and four 2½pr. guns, and there will be four submerged torpedo-tubes in two compartments, one forward and one aft. The magazines and shell rooms for the heavy guns will be conveniently situated near the hoists. The vessel is adapted for ramming, the stem being arranged as a powerful spur, strongly supported. There is a main belt extending for a length of 250ft. amidships, the total depth being 8ft. 2in., and it is intended that when the ship is floating at the normal waterline the lower edge of the armour shall be 5ft. 6in. below water and the upper edge 2ft. 8in. above water. The maximum thickness of the belt is 9in. Above the main belt the sides from lower to main deck are covered with armour of a thickness of 6in. for a length of 250ft. A heavy protective deck extends fore and aft and slopes away from the under side of the main belt. The forward conning tower is protected by 14in. armour and the after tower by 3in. armour. The ship is to be propelled by two sets of three-cylinder triple-expansion engines giving a combined indicated horse-power of 15000. Steam will be supplied by water-tube boilers of the Belleville economiser type working at a pressure of 300lb which will be reduced at the engines to 250lb. Each set of engines will be placed in a separate engine-room, divided by a longitudinal watertight bulkhead which extends the whole length of the machinery space, and each engine-room is in all respects exactly similar and entirely independent of the other. The coal bunkers will have a total capacity of about 1,400 tons.

The cruiser Kasagi, which has been built and engined at Cramp's Yard, Philadelphia, received her armament at Elswick. At a reception given on board at Portsmouth by Captain Kashiwabara and his officers, considerable interest was evinced in the disposition of the guns. These are mounted on the upper deck, the forecastle, and the poop, while only the four torpedo-tubes are carried on the main dock. The armament consists of two 8in. breech loading guns of 40 calibres, and the auxiliary armament of ten 4·7in. and twelve 12pr. quick-firers alternately placed. On platforms raised above the upper deck are four machine guns, the mechanism of which is the invention of a Japanese officer, and has been manufactured at Elswick. Every gun in the ship is protected by shields, while ample accommodation has been found for the ward-room, gun-room, and warrant officers' mess. Moreover, the ship has been so designed that the captain has at his disposal spacious apartments for the entertainment of guests. The destroyer Shiranui, which was launched at Chiswick in the presence of Admiral Matsunaga, is one of the six thirty-knots boats which Messrs. Thornycroft are building and completing for the Japanese Government.

The United States Government is on the verge of committing itself to a wholesale system of shipping bounties, as the bill which is quite expected to authorise the new system shortly comes on for its third reading in both chambers. It is curious to note from the evidence of Mr. Griscom before the Senate Committee that the mail steamers of the American line, recently transferred from the British flag, have failed to pay any dividend to the shareholders since the transfer. This is the more remarkable since four of these ships carry the Government mails and are largely subsidised for so doing. Numerous witnesses, representing the shipowners, stated that the cost of running vessels under the American flag was far greater than under the British, owing to the higher pay demanded by American seamen. It is partially on this score that the bounty system finds so much support in the United States, and also because ships cannot be built so cheaply as in this country. It is considered probable that the Bounty Bill will be passed, and not improbable that a clause will be inserted which will prevent the United States Government from withdrawing the proposed bounties for fifteen or twenty years.

The most prominent opponent of the bill is Captain Codman, who has taken great pains to convince his countrymen that scarcely 3 per cent. of British shipping receives any payments from the Government. A majority of the House Committee has just reported in favour of the bill, but there is also a minority report which declares that the bounty system is solely demanded by the shipowners. The manning section of the bill certainly appears to have been framed with more regard to the pockets of the shipowners than to the needs of the country. It seems almost incredible that the Government should consent to pay heavy bounties to vessels carrying but a small proportion of American seamen. It is provided that ships shall be eligible for the bounty which carry only one-fourth of American citizens, whereas under present laws ships which are subsidied are obliged after a certain period to have half the crew American born. Oddly enough officers of the United States Navy appear to be indifferent to the employment of so large a proportion of aliens in their small mercantile marine.

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

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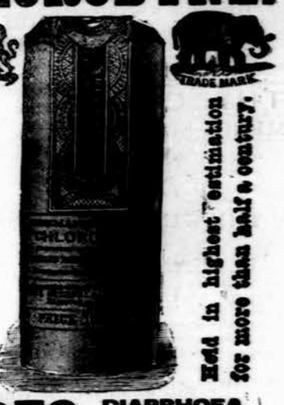

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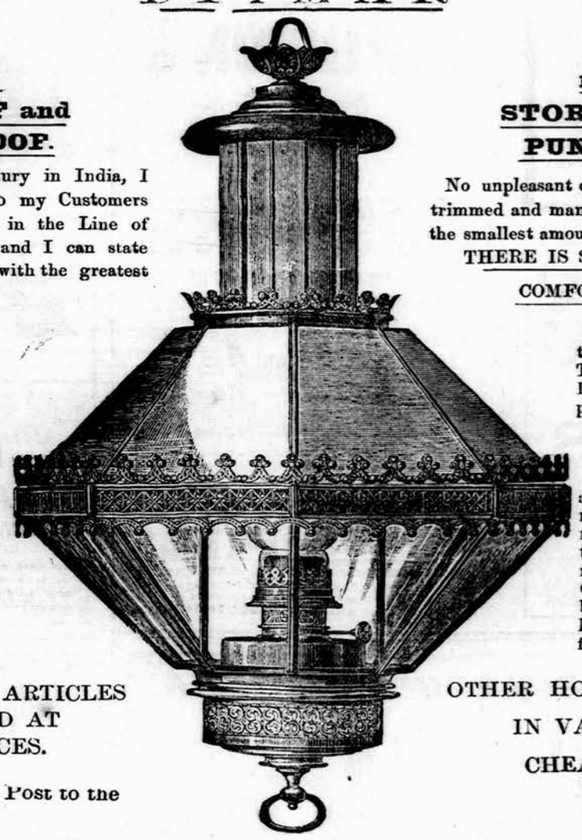

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